





## At Rome Conference

## Ukraine Cardinal Assails Regime

ROME, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Ukrainian Cardinal Slipyj said today that his country's Catholic Church is undergoing persecution reminiscent of that of early Christian martyrs.

"All of our bishops, with the sole exception of myself, died in prison or in exile," the spiritual leader of 4 million Ukrainian Catholics told the Second International Sakharov Hearings on Human Rights. "I am still bearing the scars of that terror on my body."

Believers and atheists joined in applause when the 85-year-old

cardinal made a surprise appearance on the third day of the hearings while conferees debated violations of religious liberty in Eastern Europe.

Cardinal Slipyj, who was released by Soviet authorities in 1963 after 15 years of imprisonment, said that the fate of his church "is reminiscent of the early Christian martyrs."

He said that 1,500 Ukrainian Catholic priests died, hundreds of thousands of believers were taken to prison camps. Of 3,040 Ukrainian Catholic parishes and

4,195 churches and chapels that existed in territories annexed by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II, he said, not one remained.

Nikolai Klassen, an exiled Baptist from Soviet Central Asia earlier testified that Soviet authorities allow people to be baptized only when they come of age and have taken children away from parents who brought them up in the Christian religion.

"The authorities wanted to close all churches," he said. "Even [former Premier] Nikita Khrushchev said all churches would be closed someday and there would be no more believers in the Soviet Union."

East German Evangelical pastor Klaus Reimer Lask testified that another pastor named Oskar Brunowitsch doused himself with gasoline and set himself on fire in the market of the city of Zeitz Aug. 18 after affixing posters, one of which read: "Do not corrupt the youth."

"The police who arrived did not care to do something for the burning man but immediately tore down the posters," Mr. Lask said. "Passers-by tried to save the pastor's life but to no avail."

Hushed-Up Incident  
He said that the government and Evangelical Church authorities appeared eager to hush up the incident. Church authorities in Magdeburg, he said, did not condemn the suicide but said they "could not approve what happened."

Yesterday, an exiled Soviet dissenter said that the Russian people are beginning to realize the importance of human rights and fight for them.

"We have achieved only initial results," Valentin Turchin, former head of the Soviet branch of Amnesty International, said.

"The people are beginning to write letters asking the dissidents to help them explain their rights to them and help to fight for them," Mr. Turchin said. He quoted from letters by three workers demanding the right to emigrate because of their poor wages and political dissatisfaction.

## Polisario Says It Slew 188 Foes During Raids

ALGERIA, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—The Polisario Front said here last night that its guerrillas killed 184 Mauritanian soldiers last week in a series of attacks on the Zouerate-Nouadhibou rail line.

In a military communiqué carried by the Algerian news agency, the Front said that 24 Moroccan troops also were killed last week in an ambush near Jdiria, in the Western Sahara.

## 3d Black Rhodesian Leader Accepts Smith Plan on Talks

(Continued from Page 1)  
anybody who may not be interested," he said.

Mr. Smith, when he made his call last Thursday for a constitutional conference with Rhodesia-based black parties, said it did not mean he had totally discarded the British-U.S. initiative aimed at a settlement that would include the Patriotic Front.

But he said the British and U.S. governments would have to change their thinking if they still wished to be involved in the settlement process.

Bishop Muzorewa said he reserves the right to pull out of the



Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan prays at memorial to victims at former Nazi concentration camp of Bergen-Belsen yesterday. He is on a four-day visit to West Germany.

## Dayan, in Bonn, Denies Plans To Meet Egypt Aides There

BONN, Nov. 27 (NYT)—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan arrived today for a four-day official visit to West Germany, although scheduled long before the latest events in the Middle East, is dominated by them.

Before leaving Israel this morning, Gen. Dayan denied rumors that he was planning to meet Egyptian officials in West Germany.

Such speculation also was denied yesterday by Egyptian and Israeli spokesmen in Bonn. The rumors of secret Egyptian-Israeli contacts being arranged here preliminary to next Sunday's talks in Cairo had been strengthened by the presence in West Germany of an Egyptian deputy premier, Mohammed Hafez Ghanem.

Mr. Ghanem arrived here last week for an exhibition on ancient Egyptian history in which relics from West German and Cairo collections are displayed.

Gen. Dayan said before leaving Israel that he would discuss with West German leaders bilateral matters and Israel's relations with the European Economic Community.

Gen. Dayan said that he would officially register Israel's displeasure at what he regarded as an unsatisfactory posture by the EEC regarding the joint Israeli-Egyptian peace moves, Gen.

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talks, which he said would start "as soon as possible," of Mr. Smith is unwilling to agree that all citizens 18 and older will be able to vote.

"Safe Return"  
He also voiced the intention to demand that the government allow guerrillas "safe return" and the right to join the army or "the political hierarchy" if they wish.

"The UANC will not divert from its policy that the nationalist guerrillas will be transformed into the Zimbabwe National Army," Bishop Muzorewa said.

But he did not call for the dismantling of existing armed forces units—a demand that prompted Mr. Smith to back away from the British-U.S. initiative.

The bishop said that for the present the five-year guerrilla war "will continue as if nothing has happened." But I believe the war will stop as soon as it is clear to us that Mr. Smith has signed and sealed the acceptance of one-man, one-vote.

At that time, he said, he would personally appeal to guerrillas to lay down their arms.

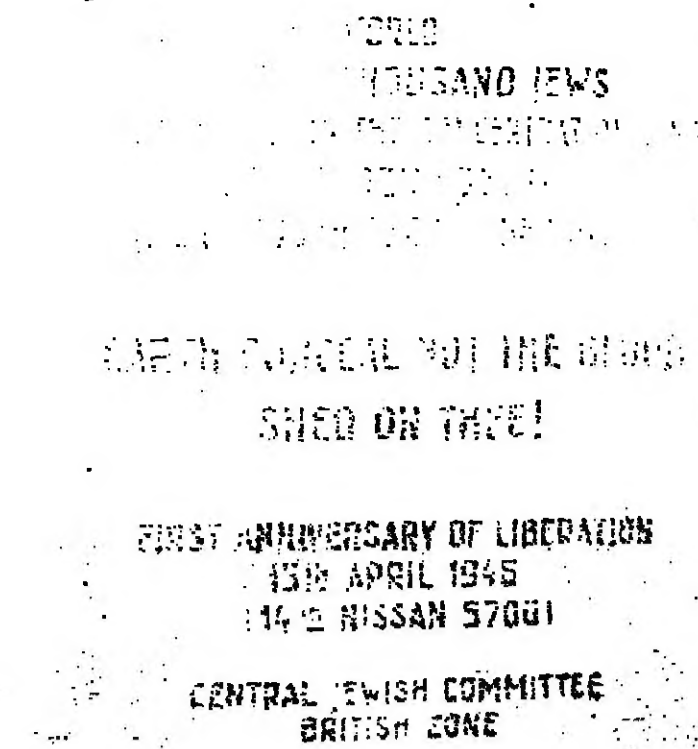
38 Reported Slain  
Meanwhile, the military command said yesterday that 38 blacks were killed in Rhodesia in the previous 48 hours, but had no comment on reports that Rhodesian troops were carrying out anti-guerrilla operations of unprecedented magnitude in Mozambique.

A communiqué said Rhodesian troops have killed 12 nationalist guerrillas, a guerrilla recruit and a black man "actively assisting terrorists."

It said that "in two separate incidents of terrorist-initiated cross fire" between troops and insurgents, seven black men and two black youths were killed and another three wounded.

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## Israelis Accept, Arabs Rebuff Bid to Peace Parley in Cairo

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But Libyan sources said the meeting might be delayed to Saturday.

Abu Iyad, the second-ranking PLO leader, said in an interview published late today that Mr. Sadat's invitation "is so framed as to bypass true Palestinian representation and court representatives who have been rejected by our people, and group them as an alternative to the PLO."

Jordan's Cabinet met today for a wide-ranging discussion of recent Middle East developments in light of Mr. Sadat's initiative.

Diplomats believed that the Jordanians were seeking to steer a middle course without imperiling ties with neighboring Syria. Amman's semi-official press predicted the proposed parley would evaporate into a mere repeat of last weekend's face-to-face talks between Mr. Sadat and Israeli leaders in Jerusalem.

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"We will be consulting with those invited to determine their willingness to meet in Cairo to prepare for the Geneva conference," the spokesman said.

The Soviet Union reported Mr. Sadat's invitation without comment. The official Soviet press, which has castigated Mr. Sadat during the last week, declined to mention that the Soviet Union is among those nations invited to Cairo, in its role as co-chairman with the United States of the Geneva peace conference of 1973.

In Damascus, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, on a three-day visit to Syria, reaffirmed his government's support for President Sadat's peace initiative with Israel.

In a dinner speech last night, Mr. Barre avoided any direct reference to the Egyptian leader and his visit to Israel last weekend. He said he hoped that, despite difficulties, events that had just taken place in Jerusalem would contribute to breaking down the walls of hostility in the Middle East.

8 Dublin Gunmen Surrender After Holding 11 in Market

DUBLIN, Nov. 27 (AP)—Eight gunmen who held six hostages in a supermarket here following a robbery attempt surrendered early today to police and troops after a Roman Catholic bishop and an attorney intervened.

Police said that the hostages, five men and a woman, were released unharmed. Three other hostages, two women and a man, were freed earlier. Another gunman had been seized before the siege began.

Police emerged from the building pulling a troley of weapons, including machine guns and shotguns. Then came police commissioner Edmund Garvey and six Special Branch detectives leading the gunmen, who appeared to be in their 20s. One raised a clenched fist, then the gang was taken in two vans to Brideswell Police Station.

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## Cairo Accepts Israel Paper's Correspondent

CAIRO, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Mrs. Tullia Zevi, an Italian national, was accredited yesterday with the Egyptian Information Ministry as the first correspondent for an Israeli newspaper—Ma'ariv.

A ministry spokesman said that foreign correspondents, "as long as they are not Israeli nationals, are free to file their stories to any newspaper they want."

The spokesman said that the government's policy, barring Israel's from operating as correspondents in Cairo, has not been reversed.

El Sondervan, a Dutch national, was granted permission to work as a correspondent for the Israeli newspaper Yediot Achronot. Benami Neumann, a Brazilian photographer, also will work for Yediot.

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## Sadat Says He Will Negotiate Peace, With or Without Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)  
agreements planned to accept the invitation.

An invitation already has gone to the Palestine Liberation Organization, officials said. Another invitation will be extended to independent Palestinians from the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza sector, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Before meeting with Mr. Elts, Mr. Ghali conferred with Gen. Ensis Sillarsu, general coordinator of UN peace-keeping forces in the Middle East.

Mr. Sadat made his proposal for preparatory peace talks in a 10-minute speech to parliament after he reported on the outcome of his visit to Israel. He said:

"In order to finish what we started in Israel, I shall instruct the foreign minister to contact the secretary-general of the United Nations and the two superpowers [the United States and the Soviet Union] to tell them that Cairo is ready, effective next Saturday, to receive all the parties to the conflict, including the two superpowers."

"We shall also send the invitation to all the parties, including Israel, so we can sit and make preparations for the Geneva conference and discuss the case in a matter of months, not years."

Legal Status Remains  
Mr. Sadat assured the Arabs that his Israel visit had not changed the "present legal status" meaning the state of war.

Referring to his and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's remarks in Jerusalem about "no more war," he said "this applies to the future once we achieve the substantive terms we have laid down as a basis for ending delinquency."

He said that another result of his trip was to "neutralize" the pro-Israeli pressure groups outside the Jewish state and "some of them have now turned the pressure on Israel."

Mr. Sadat said that the Soviet Union was the prime mover behind Arab attacks on his Israel visit.

"The Soviet line was and still is to keep us in a state of no war, no peace because they believe that once our battle has ended we shall not need them," Mr. Sadat said. He added:

"Today Moscow radio says I have sold out by going to Israel. Syria immediately takes its cue from this and puts pressure on the poor Palestinians to follow suit. Then we have the usual hysterics from the others [Arabs]."

In a clear reference to the PLO and his continued recognition of its role, Mr. Sadat said, "I tell the Palestinians that we shall try to put up with them once more. We shall try to put up with their rashness and the fact that they fell into the [Soviet-Syrian] trap."

Two Accords  
Mr. Sadat told about 500 assembled political and military leaders that he had reached agreement with Israeli leaders on two points:

"We agreed that all of us will concentrate at the [Geneva] conference on examining questions of substance seriously and will not waste time on procedural questions."

"We also agreed that our starting point for the discussion of security at the conference will be far removed from the idea of annexation of territory and confined to the framework of insuring security for all in just conditions."

Israel's public position thus far has been one of insistence on retaining some of the Arab lands it occupied in the 1967 war, notably the West Bank of Jordan, in order to insure its security.

Mr. Sadat's description of his agreement with Israel on the issue of security would appear to indicate some shift in Israel's public position. He said "there was unanimity in Israel that it must offer an initiative of its own in reply to the big step I took."

A large number of Israeli officials are convinced the Arabs will not accept a settlement unless it covers withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and establishment of a Palestinian state," he said.

Exchange Described  
Although he expressed satisfaction that barriers of mutual trust and suspicion had been broken, Mr. Sadat warned that "even if peace agreements were concluded between Israel and all confrontation states and the Palestinian case were not solved, there would be no peace."

He said he told the Knesset committees that "we want the [occupied] land, which is our right."

He said they replied, "We want security."

"I said: You will have this provided there is no expansion. I told them we want a Palestinian state and a solution to the Palestinian problem on Palestinian soil."

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كلذا من اللحل

After Years of Little Activity

## Guerrillas in Venezuela Step Up Attacks

CARACAS, Nov. 27 (NYT).—After years of relative peace marked infrequently by reports of guerrilla attacks in rural areas, Venezuela has been hit recently by an increase in kidnappings and raids on hamlets and army outposts.

There are said to be only about a hundred guerrillas, and their activities in this wealthy oil-producing country are considered mild compared with the violence that has disrupted Argentina and Colombia in recent years. But they have forced the government of President Carlos Andres Perez to mobilize army units in a number of areas.

The worst confrontation in years between guerrillas and gov-

ernment troops occurred Nov. 18 as a truck carrying an army patrol moved slowly through an isolated section of the eastern state of Anzoategui. Bursts of automatic-weapon fire suddenly ripped through the truck from roadside bushes, killing six soldiers and wounding five. The attackers escaped. Army patrols have uncovered some presumed guerrilla hideouts and arms caches. However, they have not succeeded in eradicating the general extremist bands that practice hit-and-run tactics in rural areas.

Guerrilla Bands of 1960s  
The guerrillas apparently are remnants of the old guerrilla bands of the 1960s—reinforced with some new blood—who believe

that violent revolution is necessary to achieve equality in this nation of 12.5 million. When a band of 34 extremists took over a tiny village called Caigua, 200 miles east of Caracas, in September, they told villagers not to vote in next year's presidential elections and called for the violent overthrow of "the government of the rich."

In spite of appeals to the poor, far-left groups in the last decade have failed to win popular support, and current "revolutionary" activities have apparently been no more successful.

During the early 1960s, however, Communist-inspired guerrillas posed a serious threat to the popularly elected governments that came to power after Venezuela's last dictator, Marcos Perez Jimenez, was ousted in 1958. Well-armed and well-organized guerrillas carried out urban and rural campaigns but were eventually suppressed by government forces.

Some guerrillas chose to take advantage of a pacification program offered by the government and are now serving as members of the Venezuelan Congress.

A Group of Bandits

Spokesmen for the Perez administration have refused to acknowledge publicly that the country is now experiencing a resurgence of guerrilla activity, but have insisted that "irregular" troops, criminals or social misfits, in describing the Nov. 18 ambush, the Defense Ministry stated that the army patrol was attacked by "a group of bandits."

Mr. Perez was quoted as having said in an interview published here recently that when his term ends next year "there will not be a single guerrilla left."

"All will be in jail, paying for their boldness and stupidity," the President declared.

## Mexico Gets An Opposition Daily Paper

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 27 (NYT).—A group of liberal journalists forced out of the newspaper Excelsior by the government last year have started a new daily aimed at remedying the absence of independent opinion in the Mexican press.

The rapid sales of the newspaper—called Uno Mas Uno, or One Plus One—suggest that many readers see it as a natural successor to Excelsior, as it existed before its editor and about 200 top members of its staff were ousted by Luis Echeverria Alvarez, who was then Mexico's president.

The year-old administration of President Jose Lopez Portillo has placed no obstacles in the way of the new daily, although its appearance is certain to have a political impact by providing a forum for leftist criticism of the regime's conservative economic policies.

Some top officials quietly welcomed the publication of Uno Mas Uno, on the ground that the recent "unanimity" of pro-government views in the daily press was bad for the administration. "The problems of the country should be debated publicly," an official said.

During the Echeverria administration the editor of Excelsior, Julio Scherer Garcia, began encouraging his reporters and editorial writers to expose corruption and social injustices and to criticize the regime's controversial economic and foreign policies.

Friction between Mr. Scherer and the government led Mr. Echeverria to sponsor a rebellion by rightist members of the Excelsior cooperative. Under attack also from other newspapers and the country's tightly controlled television stations, Mr. Scherer and his supporters finally walked out of Excelsior rather than face possible physical ouster by armed thugs.

While Excelsior's new editors immediately changed the newspaper's policy toward the government, Mr. Scherer decided to press ahead with the publication of a new independent political weekly. And, despite intimidation and threats by the regime, the magazine, Proceso, appeared on the stands three weeks before Mr. Echeverria left office last Dec. 1. Since then, however, the Mexican daily press has become increasingly conformist.

A group of journalists including the former deputy editor of Excelsior, Manuel Becerra Acosta, formed a cooperative to found the new daily and obtained a \$300,000 credit from a government-owned bank. But technical problems led to several postponements of publication day. When it finally appeared a week ago, Uno Mas Uno broke with local tradition by adopting a tabloid form.



Associated Press

Former Philippines Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr. (at right) has been sentenced to die before a firing squad after a trial in Manila. Also sentenced to death were Lt. Victor Corpus (center) and guerrilla commander Bernabe Buscayno. All were tried on murder charges.

## U.S. Officials Voice Concern Over Death Term in Manila

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).

—The State Department said yesterday that the United States is disturbed over the death sentence given by a Philippines military court Friday to former Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr., the main political opponent of President Ferdinand Marcos.

"But we understand that he still has the right of an appeal to the Philippines Supreme Court," State Department spokesman Cynthia Weyland said. "We do not plan to comment further at this time because we expect that he and his lawyers will elect to file an appeal," she said.

The fact that only one death sentence—against a narcotics dealer—has been carried out during martial law has led to speculation here that Mr. Marcos might pardon Mr. Aquino or commute his sentence to imprisonment.

## N.Y. to Penalize On College Loans

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).

The State University of New York has announced that it will begin withholding transcripts and prevent the re-enrollment of students who have defaulted on their federal student loans.

The state attorney general, Louis Lefkowitz, has ruled that the schools have a legal right to take such action. A growing number of students has declared bankruptcy, moved, changed names or tried other means to avoid repaying loans. In the last three years, \$21 million in loans was defaulted through bankruptcy proceedings, according to the U.S. Office of Education.

## Chile Refuses Re-Entry to 3 Who Alleged Torture of Kin

By Pranay Gupta

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 27 (NYT).—Three Chilean women who had traveled to the United Nations to publicize the arrests and alleged torture of their relatives by Chile's military government were refused re-entry to their country last week. The women have been offered political asylum by the United States.

"We want to go back, Chile is our home—that's where we were born, that's where we want to live, and that's where we will die," one of the women, Anna Gonzalez, said in an interview. Her eyes were bloodshot and her voice quavered.

Mrs. Gonzalez, 52, whose husband, two sons and a pregnant daughter-in-law have been arrested by the government of President Augusto Pinochet, met last Friday with Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. She was accompanied by Gabriela Bravo, 37, and Uda Ortiz, 42, who had been with Mrs. Gonzalez last Wednesday when they landed at Santiago and were not allowed past the immigration desk.

The three women were told by Mr. Young Friday that he would ask State Department authorities to look into their cases and, during the course of a 20-minute meeting, the ambassador said he would help them to return home. Although Mrs. Gonzalez, Mrs. Bravo and Mrs. Ortiz spoke to Mr. Young mostly about themselves and the alleged atrocities against their relatives by the Chilean government, in interviews later they also emphasized their concern for the scores of other political prisoners who reportedly have disappeared in Chile or have been placed in custody by the military regime.

Growing Criticism  
The Pinochet regime has come under increasing criticism in recent months for alleged human rights violations, although a UN panel last month found that

such violations were occurring on a reduced scale. Chilean authorities have sought to discount or deny such allegations.

But the refusal of Chile to admit the three women was criticized Friday by several diplomats here and by such organizations as the Council on Hemispheric Affairs.

"Any illusion the Pinochet government had turned over a new leaf when it came to human rights is rudely destroyed by this cruel action," said Laurence Birns, the council's director.

Mrs. Bravo's husband was arrested two years ago. Mrs. Ortiz's husband disappeared three years ago. A spokesman for the Chilean mission at the UN said that the refusal by his government to permit the women into Chile had nothing to do with the fact they had publicized abroad their quest for missing relatives.

Rather, the spokesman said, the refusal had to do with the women's "clear political orientation in trying to degrade the government."

Was the denial of admission permanent? "No," the spokesman said. "It is only for the time being. I believe this is going to end OK."

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FREE PRICES DUTY

## A Coal Strike Looms in U.S. After Dec. 6

Talks Between Union, Industry Stalemated

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (WP).—A nationwide coal strike has become virtually assured after contract talks between the industry and the United Mine Workers collapsed amid bitter accusations.

Faced with a Dec. 6 contract-expiration deadline, negotiators met for less than two hours Friday, continued at loggerheads and then quit with no date set for resumption.

UMW president Arnold Miller and spokesmen for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association traded countercharges of bad-faith bargaining afterward.

The contract, which would require at least 10 days to go through the ratification process, covers 130,000 UMW members who produce slightly more than half of U.S. coal.

Mr. Miller charged that BCOA negotiators "repeatedly threatened" the UMW representatives Friday, calling the union "weak and divided" and saying the UMW was "on probation."

Although details were sparse, Mr. Miller's statement indicated the BCOA has made a proposal that would, in effect, put an end to the tonnage-royalty system now used to provide extensive health benefits to miners and their families.

The UMW president said the industry negotiators were refusing to restore health benefits that were cut on July 1, after a wave of wildcat strikes depleted the health program's treasury.

Instead, Mr. Miller continued, the BCOA proposed "a reduced program through company insurance plans"—a sharp departure from the current system, which is funded on tonnage and work-time formulas.

He also reported that industry is proposing that the contract contain a no-strike clause that would penalize unofficial strikers by reducing their wages.

The health-care program covers 800,000 beneficiaries, mostly in remote communities in the Eastern coalfields. The cutbacks in July touched off a further wave of wildcat strikes that did not end until early September, leaving the health fund treasury even more depleted.

Mr. Miller has insisted that losses suffered by the health program must be restored by the operators in the current contract negotiations.

The other central issue involves a miners' demand that they be granted a limited right to strike over grievances on a local basis.

## Poll Finds U.S. Favor for Sharing Work, Home Roles in Marriage

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—U.S. citizens are more likely to believe that marriages in which the partners share the tasks of breadwinner and homemaker are a more "satisfying way of life" than they are to prefer the traditional marriage in which the husband is exclusively a provider and the wife exclusively a homemaker and mother, according to a New York Times-CBS News poll.

That and other findings in the poll suggested a progressive liberalization of views toward marriage and sex roles. The overall results were a synthesis of wide disparities in the views of the young and the elderly, a sign that liberal positions are likely to become more prominent in the future.

For example, of those interviewed, 48 per cent said they preferred the idea of shared marriage roles and 43 per cent the "traditional" marriage. But among the youngest age group, 18-to-29-year-olds, only 27 per cent preferred the traditional marriage; among the next age bracket, 30-to-44-year-olds, 44 per cent chose the traditional marriage, and among those over 45 years old, 59 per cent chose the traditional marriage.

Evenly Split

Similarly, while those interviewed were almost evenly split on the question of whether couples should live together outside marriage, nearly three-fourths of those over 65 believed it was "always wrong" and an equal proportion of those under 30 believed it was "OK" or did not matter.

The survey also detected sharp differences based on age in answers regarding whether a woman should work "even if she has a husband capable of supporting her." Overall, 54 per cent of those interviewed said "yes" and 40 per cent said "no," with 50 per cent of the men and 58 per cent of the women in favor.

Once again, three-quarters of those aged 18 to 29 believed a woman should work, while "yes" answers were given by 57 per cent of those aged 30 to 44, 48 per cent of those aged 45 to 64 and 28 per cent of those over 65.

The survey was conducted in telephone interviews with 1,603 persons.



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## Police Disperse Kenyan Strikers

NAIROBI, Nov. 27 (UPI).

Police using clubs and tear gas yesterday dispersed striking employees of the Nation, Kenya's largest daily newspaper, outside the Nation's offices. No injuries were reported.

About 450 members of the staff struck on Friday to protest the dismissal of the newspaper's manager for industrial relations. Strikers are illegal in Kenya unless 14 days' notice is given to the government.

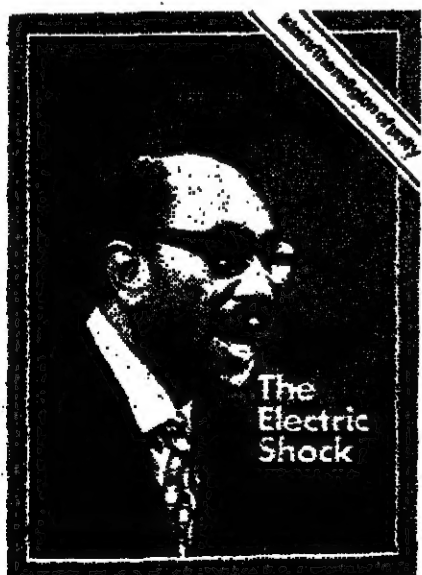
The management called the strike to have the workers removed from the offices, but the strikers left peacefully. The police dispersed them when they began chanting "power, power" inside.

## Canada Asylum Asked

MONTREAL, Nov. 27 (Reuters).

A Soviet woman employed as an interpreter by a United Nations-affiliated agency here has asked for political asylum in Canada, an immigration official said.

All the things you wanted to know about the Middle East but didn't know where to ask



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## 14. Your father's opinion.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



## Miners Still Are Dissatisfied

## Romanian Troops Patrol Restive Coal Area

By David A. Andelman

LUPENI, Romania, Nov. 27 (UPI)—More than 2,000 Romanian troops continue to patrol the restive Jiu Valley where mass demonstrations and strikes by thousands of mine workers began three months ago and are serious economic and political tensions continue.

The strikes, demonstrations and protests—word of which only recently began to leak outside—represent the most sweeping workers' protests in the history of communist Romania.

Twice in the last three months, riot police have been sent to the streets to patrol the area. In the last two weeks, riot police have been sent to the streets to patrol the area. In the last two weeks, riot police have been sent to the streets to patrol the area.

Concern on Contacts  
Romanian officials have privately expressed serious concern about contacts between workers and the government. The first foreigners known to have visited the region since the disturbances.

er protests apparently erupted in textile mills of Brasov and even in a huge heavy machinery plant in Bucharest.

The demands of the miners, presented in a 17-point petition to Mr. Ceausescu on Aug. 3, cut to the heart of the deficiencies of the economic and political system here—lack of adequate food and consumer goods, cramped and shoddy housing, inadequate pension provisions and severe penalties for failure to fulfill production requirements that national planners demand.

"Nothing is changed, nothing has been resolved," said one of several miners who agreed to tell the story of the last several months but who pleaded repeatedly, "You must say we talked only about sports, camping, skiing perhaps, or we will all be taken away in chains."

"Things are quiet now," he continued, "because people are afraid. It is difficult to organize because now there are spies everywhere. But we are waiting, and next year..." He left the sentence hanging but clenched his fist.

Kentucky to Yorkshire  
According to these miners and to other reports reaching Bucharest and Belgrade, the disturbances began early on the morning of Aug. 1 in Lupeni, in the heart of the rich coal belt.

Lupeni is a small, grimy mining community of 30,000 persons nearly indistinguishable from mining towns in coal districts from Harlan County, Ky., to Yorkshire, England. The single

main street is lined with small, single-story brick shacks opening onto tiny coal-black dirt squares where sooty-faced children play.

The old worker shacks dating from before World War II are relieved only occasionally by high towers of newer workers' apartments, many of them erected hastily after demands 5 and 10 years ago. Now they, too, are cracked and blackening.

It was in front of the main mine entrance that the workers began to assemble, spilling over quickly into the town square overshadowed by the large, gray Byzantine building that once was the city hall, and now, dominated by a large photograph of Mr. Ceausescu, serves as a party headquarters.

On Aug. 1, the miners were well organized. Only about 580 miners regularly go into the pit at Lupeni, and 3,000 others work above ground in this complex. But by the end of the strike's first day, more than 35,000 miners from dozens of surrounding mines and mining towns had poured into the village.

A rare photograph, taken at "great personal risk," by a miner and given to a foreign visitor shows demonstrators blockading the mine entrance, climbing utility poles and packed into the narrow streets.

By the second day of the demonstration, word of the disturbances had reached Bucharest and Mr. Ceausescu dispatched to Lupeni three senior government officials—a deputy

premier who is also a Political Executive Committee member, Ilie Verdet, the labor minister, George Pana, and the minister of mines, oil and geology, Constantin Babalan.

At least one of the ministers—the miners said Mr. Babalan—other accounts said Mr. Pana—was taken "hostage" by the miners who demanded the presence of Mr. Ceausescu himself. While they waited, the miners took some of the substandard food they received regularly and showed it to the ministers.

"We threw it in their faces," it was said.

Mr. Ceausescu cut short his vacation at a Black Sea resort and the next day, Aug. 3, flew to Petrosani, a larger town nearby, then drove to Lupeni, where the crowd was still gathered.

The President made a number of promises—revisions of the pension laws and retirement system, better working conditions, improved quality for food and consumer goods, particularly clothing, and new housing.

The miners agreed to return to work.

"For two weeks, things did improve," a miner said. "There was more and better food, clothing."

"The Troops Came"  
A new pension law was published quickly even though it was never formally approved.

## Suit Sounds Sour Note in U.S. Hymnals

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Estimating that as many as 10,000 Catholic parishes use "pirated" hymns or hymnals, a Los Angeles-based religious music publisher last week filed an \$8.6-million copyright infringement suit here against the U.S. Catholic bishops.

PEL Publications, which filed the 18-count complaint in U.S. District Court, is probably best known for its song, "They'll Know We Are Christians by Our Love."

That song is being used without permission or payment in the dioceses of Chicago, Cleveland, Denver and San Francisco, the suit charged. Fifteen dioceses in all were cited for alleged violations involving 15 songs or songbooks.

The suit accused the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and its agency, the U.S. Catholic Conference, with "failing to provide adequate direction to their dioceses and parishes" concerning proper use of copyrighted material.

(By Los Angeles Times)

## Vietnam Veteran Held in Shootings

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 27 (AP)—A 32-year-old disabled Vietnam veteran was arrested early today and booked on four felony charges stemming from shootings last night at an Omaha nightclub in which one person was killed and 26 injured.

Police said the suspect was a 32-year-old disabled Vietnam veteran who was arrested early today and booked on four felony charges stemming from shootings last night at an Omaha nightclub in which one person was killed and 26 injured.

An off-duty Douglas County deputy sheriff, Capt. Dennis Lipari, 39, the father of six children, was killed and his wife was blinded in the shootings at the club, crowded with an estimated 200 patrons, many of them children, when a man fired six shots from a 12-gauge shotgun.

But within two weeks, that was all over. Then the troops came."

By Sept. 1, at least 2,000 Romanian soldiers had moved into the Jiu Valley area, many of them quartered in and around Lupeni.

At the same time, the miners reported, large numbers of plain-clothes security police also moved into the mines as workers, preventing a resumption of the internal organization that had made possible the planning of the strike and demonstration.

There were reports that shortly after the arrival of the security police and soldiers, thousands of miners were fired, many of them removed forcibly from the valley with their families. The miners in Lupeni, however, denied that there had been any mass purges.

Some clearly have been removed, however. Miners and outside reports agree that the leader of the Lupeni demonstration, who presented the 17-point demands to Mr. Ceausescu, a miner identified only as Dobru, was seized by security police in the middle of the night and bundled off with his wife and children to the provincial town of Craiova, about 200 miles away.

Also, three of the five deputy ministers of mines—Dan Radulescu, Ivan Mineu and George Facscu—were fired. Some diplomats believe that there will be other purges.

Miners said there had also been financial retaliation against them—up to 40 per cent of their pay for August was docked for non-fulfillment of quotas. And the government, although it offered wage increases of up to 30 per cent to the miners, was continuing to dock them 5 to 25 per cent each month for not fulfilling quotas.

"Antiquated Tools"

"We miners have an image as the highest paid part of Romanian industry," said a miner. "But that's not fair. We are given antiquated tools and means to produce large targets. Other workers may earn less money on paper. But it's all theirs to keep."

There has also been no fundamental alteration in the basic economic and development philosophy of the government that is the root cause of the disturbances.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Ceausescu returned to the Jiu Valley during what may prove to be only a temporary lull. "We want the miners' work to be made easier, general working conditions to be improved and a higher productivity to be insured," he said.

A Western diplomat said, "The government has identified what it believes are the most serious problems and may, perhaps, move to correct them. But it has simply not recognized the basic transformation as a result of the sudden, enforced industrialization of what was one generation ago a docile, agrarian population into a real urban proletariat."

The Jiu Valley has long been a Romanian trouble spot. The first strikes broke out in the area as early as 1874. And again in 1906, 1922 and 1929 the area was torn by labor unrest. The miners have long been at the forefront of the movement for reform and agitation and, at the end of World War II, the movement that brought the Communists to power here.

## London Man Is Jailed For Biting Off an Ear

LONDON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—An Old Bailey Criminal Court judge has sentenced a London man to 18 months in jail for biting off a taxi driver's ear and part of his thumb in a fight over a fare.

The judge told Eric Williams, 36, he was sending him to jail because "taxi drivers provide a valuable public service and must be protected from savage attack."

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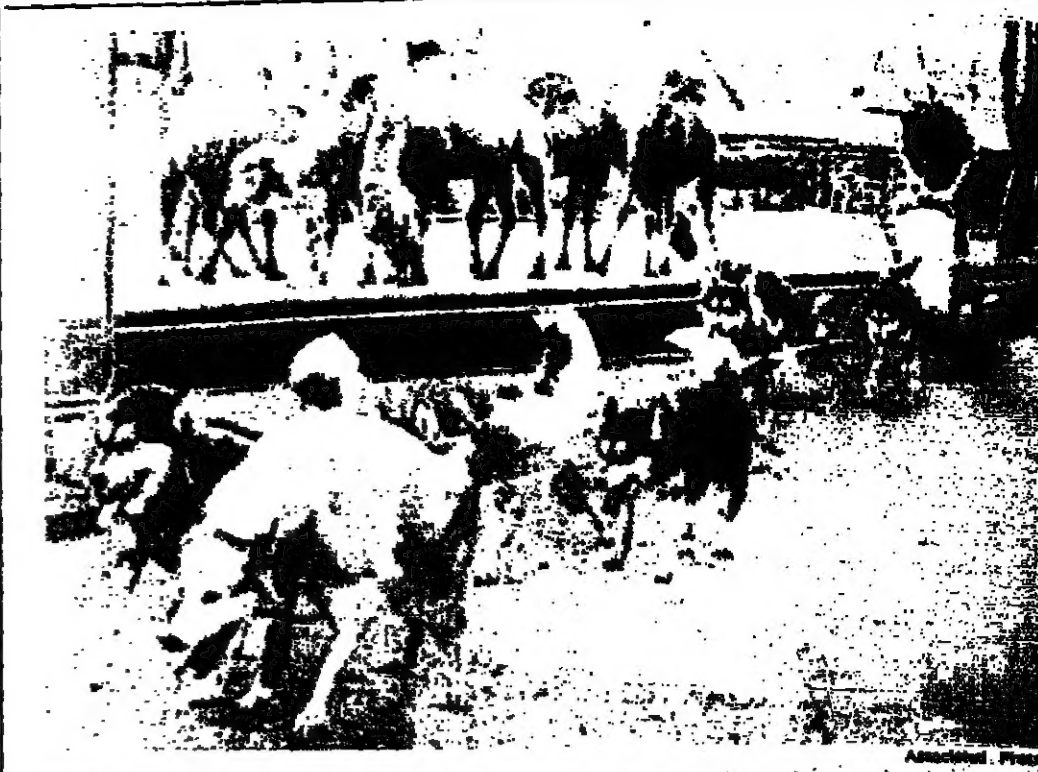
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WHY ARE THESE DOGS SMILING?—Perhaps because their trainer has put wheels on his dog sled and thus gives them a regular workout even without snow. Trainer is Fritz Krauss, keeper at the zoo in Duisburg, West Germany. Camels' background seem singularly unmoved by the exercise, but then sand's their thing.

## Restricts Cash Payments

## Bonn Tightens Bank Laws to Curb Terrorism

BONN, Nov. 27 (UPI)—West Germans who want to collect or deposit major amounts of cash at their banks are now able to do so only by special appointment—possibly outside regular business hours—in many branches.

The new practice is part of a drive to prevent terrorists from financing their operations through loopholes.

Guidelines for banks and savings and loan associations issued last week also recommend that no more than 50,000 deutsche marks (\$23,300) be immediately available to tellers.

Surplus cash should be kept in a master vault with delayed-action locks that can be operated only by two persons, or ought to be transferred to the financial institution's headquarters, the new rules say.

"The terrorists, without wanting to do so at all, are speeding development toward a cashless society," said Rudolf Jonas, a Frankfurt bank clerk. "Clients will have to pay more and more with credit cards, balances will be transferred electronically from account to account, and you'll only need small change to buy a beer. You can't hold up a computer."

## British Firemen See Long Strike, Leader Warns

LONDON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—A leader of the nationwide firemen's strike warned today that the walkout could last beyond Christmas.

"Our members see this as a fight to the death," said Dick Fuggle, assistant general secretary of the Fire Brigades Union. "Without strike pay they know they have a grim Christmas in store, but they are prepared to accept it."

About 10,000 strikers marched yesterday with their families through London to Prime Minister James Callaghan's official residence at 10 Downing Street. They handed in a petition with 500,000 signatures calling for the government to exempt the firemen from its 10-per-cent wage-increase ceiling. Britain's 35,000 firemen seek a 30-per-cent pay rise.

A 2-year-old child's body was recovered today by striking firemen in Swansea, Wales, who left their picket line when the police appealed for breathing apparatus to be taken to the blaze. Four soldiers were hurt fighting a fire in a tenement building in Edinburgh. The police said one of the soldiers was hospitalized with serious burns.

Before yesterday's march, firemen aided troops in quelling a hospital fire in London and evacuating 200 patients.

## Blazes Damage Finn Newspaper

HELSINKI, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Army bomb disposal experts yesterday dismantled an explosive device at the plant which prints the Communist newspaper Tiedon Aika, but several fires destroyed offset machines and printing paper rolls in the building.

"It must be political sabotage because the paper has widely criticized fascism in Finland," said Seppo Iisalo, the newspaper's managing editor.

About two weeks ago two swastikas were painted on the walls of the plant and about two days later the newspaper got a phone call saying the plant would be bombed," Mr. Iisalo said.

## Pope Urges Italians to Protest On Wave of Political Violence

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—Pope Paul VI today called on Italians to protest peacefully against violence and to pray for an end to the wave of political shootings and kidnappings in Italy.

Speaking to thousands of worshippers in St. Peter's Square, the 80-year-old Pontiff urged Italians to follow the example of churchgoers in Rome, who said special prayers at mass this morning on "a day against violence."

Referring to recent political violence, abductions and other serious crimes, the Pope said of the perpetrators: "They have attacked our free democracy, they have shaken the faith and the stability of civil unity."

Gunmen Wound Criminal  
MILAN, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—Gunmen have shot and seriously wounded a wanted criminal in a raid on a hotel here, police said.

Giuseppe Mirone, 36, was shot twice in the head by two gunmen on Friday. He was said to be in a critical condition.

An anonymous caller, claiming to represent a Naples-based leftist guerrilla group, the Armed Proletarian Nuclei, telephoned news media saying the group had

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## Portugal Reports Plane Shot Down

LISBON, Nov. 25 (Reuters)—Five Portuguese were among eight persons who died when a light plane was shot down over Mozambique this week, the Foreign Ministry said today. Portugal has asked for an inquiry.

A statement said the plane, belonging to the Textafica Co., was shot down Wednesday as it prepared to land at Chimoio in Mozambique's central Manica Province. All eight persons aboard, including the Portuguese pilot and four Portuguese passengers, were killed.

The incident occurred in an area where the Mozambican government has reported fighting with Rhodesian forces, but an official statement in Maputo on the crash did not connect it with any fighting and did not say the plane was shot down.

## EEC-China Talks

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27 (AP)—The European Economic Community has agreed to start talks with China on increasing the \$2 billion worth of trade that already moves between them.

10. The voices of children.  
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Hedonistic Eating

# An Old Unproletarian Pleasure Pierces the Drabness of Peking

By Jay Matthews

HONG KONG, Nov. 27 (UPI).—For the last several months, China's local leaders have thrown themselves into a frenzy of official visits to learn, for instance, how neighboring comrades broke the bean sprout production record—the sort of thing that would make Chairman Hua proud. Or would it?

Like U.S. taxpayers wondering about the latest congressional junket to Capri, the Chinese man-in-the-street has begun to smell something funny about the working dinners that accompany these "socialist emulation" trips. It is the aroma of meat, wine and parties he rarely sees at his own table.

"This isn't an emulation campaign. It's a Diners' Club program," a reader has written the official People's Daily. "This isn't the way to encourage people to work enthusiastically and humbly. They're making a lot of noise and holding eating contests."

Unproletarian Pleasures

The accusation provides one more sign that the Chinese are not always as spartan and single-minded as they seem. They often

appear to be looking for ways to wring a little unproletarian pleasure out of days full of work and propaganda.

The newstands and book stalls in China offer rows of gray, Marxist or Maoist tracts, so that even the most skilled translators of foreign fiction sell out at incredible speed. Movie theaters and television sets are still so few and so short on entertainment that a sidewalk chess game will draw a big neighborhood crowd on a warm night.

And in a nation that has led the world in developing the recreational delights of eating, the strict rationing of meats and other delicacies has encouraged the more resourceful Chinese to whip up any excuse for a government-sponsored feast.

Reporting on such activities in a Manchurian county, the People's Daily said: "These occasions included meetings, work inspections, performance tours, helping others to carry out coordinated operations and procurement agencies' placing of orders."

"Even newsmen on the scene to

cover these events were invited and entertained as guests," added the anonymous People's Daily reporter in an apparent mixture of shock and fascination.

The country's imaginative officials had invented "18 reasons for

Local Officials Said to Hide Toll Of India Cyclone

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27 (AP).—Local authorities were accused today of trying to conceal the extent of damage caused by the tidal wave and cyclone on the southeast coast of India last week.

Four leaders of Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Janata party, including three members of Parliament, said in a joint statement that the death toll was much higher than the total of 7,958 that was listed by the Andhra Pradesh state government, which is ruled by the opposition. The politicians had just returned from the disaster area. There have been unofficial estimates of up to 50,000 deaths. At least 3 million persons are homeless.

"The state trying to hide its criminal negligence or has it been stupefied in the wake of enormous tragedy?" the politicians asked.

Meanwhile, former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi flew to the disaster area. Andhra Pradesh state is ruled by the Congress party, but reports from the state said that some local leaders had opposed her visit.

extravagant dining" before the party began to crack down in 1975, the newspaper said. But this year the practice has popped up again in enough places throughout the country to warrant a lengthy denunciation on the front page of China's leading newspaper. The initial story about the problem brought an avalanche of letters this month to the People's Daily from readers all over the country.

After Chairman Mao Tse-tung died last year and his most dogmatic and disruptive allies in the ruling Politburo were purged, the new administration of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng decided to get the economy in shape by encouraging localities to compete against each other. Each locality was supposed to study how another had bested it in production of wheat or tractors and then try to turn the tables in the next fiscal year.

## 2 U.K. Papers Halted

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP).—London's Sunday Mirror and Sunday People newspapers did not appear today because of a journalists' pay dispute. The two newspapers are owned by Mirror Group Newspapers, whose flagship paper, the Daily Mirror, has not been published since last Monday.

But, the People's Daily complained, in "some localities, the local leading organs have, to the people's discontent, preferred to invite persons to wine and dine under pretense of visits and accepting or challenging other localities for emulation campaigns. During the last several months, the People's Daily has received many letters from readers who scathingly criticized this undesirable practice."

What could be made of an official broadcast from Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region describing how "deeply educated" that region's 36-member delegation had been by its 11-day visit to Fukien Province? The delegation said that it found the "masses of cadres and people are in high spirit and an excellent situation of stability, unity and liveliness is emerging in Fukien Province."

Three days later, a broadcast from Fukien sternly recommended to every part of the province new regulations for visiting officials. These included a requirement that they buy their meals at the local canteen, restrict themselves to one additional dish and no wine for guests and never do their own cooking.

Just how much impact such rules can have on the gastronomically inclined Chinese remains to be seen. The official

press spoke approvingly of drunken celebrations last fall when the dogmatic "Gang of Four" in the Politburo was purged. Now they seem concerned that such partying does not become a habit.

A foreign visitor to China last April noticed that official guides, who never strayed from the party line in discussing politics, would relax and dispute openly with higher authorities when the subject turned to food. It seemed to be an area where, by general agreement, Chinese could be expected to occasionally let themselves go.

One evening in Peking, after a high Foreign Ministry official gave a sumptuous dinner of Peking duck for a visiting U.S. journalist, the guest and a very junior Chinese interpreter strolled back to their car. The interpreter, from southern China, had mentioned earlier the lean ducks he was accustomed to send back home.

"What did I tell you," he said of the succulent fowl that had just been served him by an official far up the pecking order. "It had just too much fat."

## Burmese Leader Visits Cambodia, Urges Area Unity

BANGKOK, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Burmese President Ne Win, the first foreign head of state to visit Cambodia, said yesterday in Phnom Penh that he would like to see Burma's neighbors in Indochina live in harmony with each other.

Failure to cooperate with each other would give "neocolonialists" a free hand in dominating the region, Gen. Ne Win warned during a dinner in the Cambodian capital.

"Not only does Burma want to see peace in the world, but it also desires to have close and friendly relations with its neighbors," Gen. Ne Win said in a speech broadcast by Radio Phnom Penh and monitored in Bangkok.

Cambodia reportedly has been engaged in border disputes with Thailand, Laos and Vietnam.

The Burmese President arrived in Phnom Penh yesterday at the invitation of Cambodian President Chairman Khieu Samphan, according to Rangoon radio. Phnom Penh radio, in welcoming Gen. Ne Win, said, "This visit will bring the bonds of friendship between Cambodia and Burma to new heights."

## Pilot Strike Grounds Air France Two Days

PARIS, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—All Air France planes except the Concorde were grounded today by a strike, to continue through midnight tomorrow, of pilots and technicians over a wage claim.

Air France officials said that only incoming flights and some domestic routes were in service. Concorde pilots have a different pay structure.

## Italians, Urged to Avoid the Sting of Pasta, Coffee Prices, Absorb It

ROME, Nov. 27 (AP).—Italians have been urged to boycott pasta and coffee as what they call "la stangata" (the sting) drove up the prices of the two national staples.

But spaghetti, fettuccine and ravioli were selling as well as ever, and few Italians skipped their espresso.

"I agree that the price of both are exaggerated," remarked a Roman in a coffee shop. "But I don't intend to give up either even at high prices."

"We've got a long way to go in consumer matters," said Vicenzo Dona, of the National Union of Consumers, in asking that a half-cup of espresso at 250 lire (27 cents) and a pound of pasta at 310 lire be boycotted.

Rome's biggest daily newspaper, Il Messaggero, also joined the call for a boycott. "Don't buy pasta at such prices," the newspaper said. "It has gone up 235 per cent in the last seven years. It's a real sting."

The consumer groups are protesting the recent increase in the price of pasta from 270 lire a pound, which they claim is illegal because it has not been acted upon by a national price commission. Pasta producers say that the increase was agreed by local price commissions pending action by the national body.

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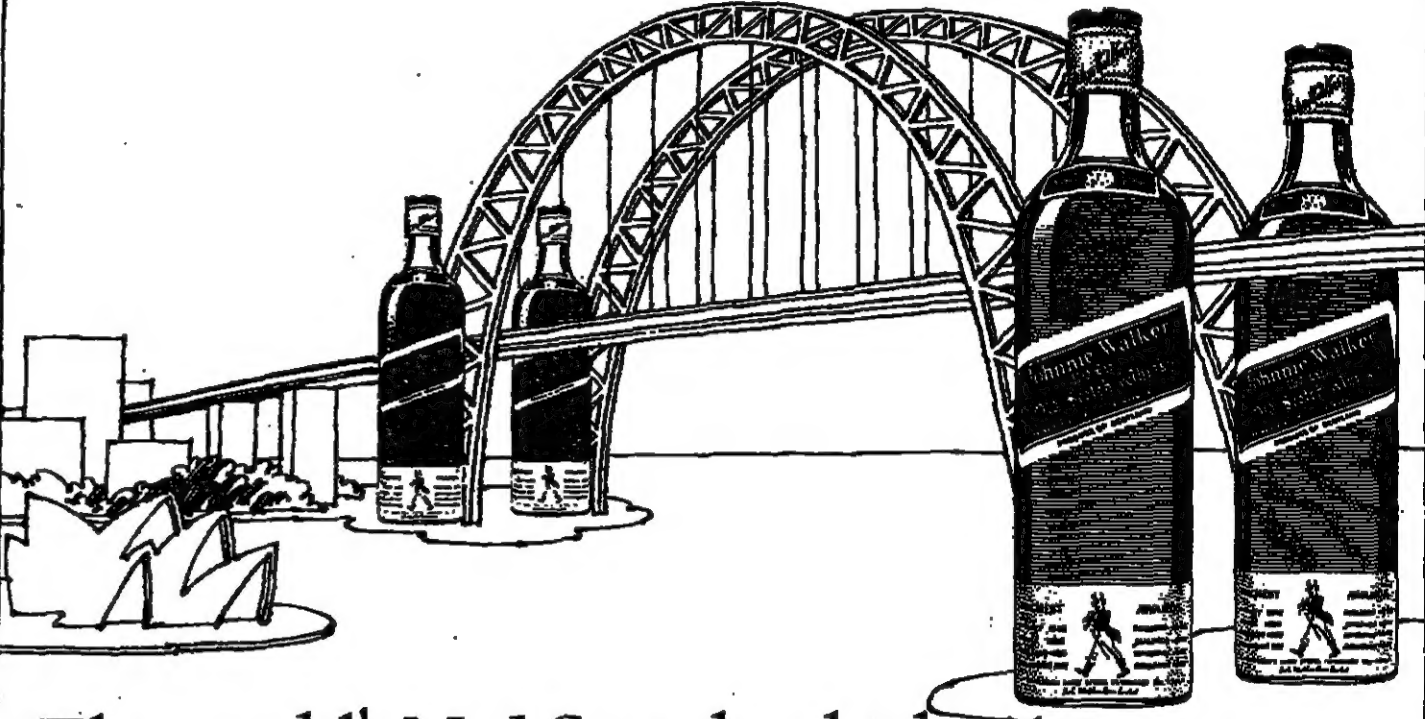
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We made numerous innovations in the new Fiat 132/2000. But the most dramatic of these are changes you cannot see at a distance.

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Beyond this, we created bumpers capable of absorbing 2 to 3 times the impact of conventional steel bumpers. We made the interior door panels 3 times as thick as they were before. We padded virtually every rigid surface within the passenger compartment. In short, we raised the safety performance to a level seldom found on luxury class saloons.

Indeed, we made the new Fiat 132 one of the most refined cars in Europe. Not by making insignificant surface changes, but by changing it at its very heart.

**FIAT**



## Ian Smith Tries Again

It may be the aftermath of Thanksgiving, or of the last weekend's drama in Jerusalem, but we are inclined to think that the latest proposal by Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia just might provide a basis for a stable transition to rule by his nation's black majority.

At long last, Mr. Smith has conceded that only universal suffrage—one man (or woman), one vote—can confer legitimacy on a future Rhodesian government. Had he made that concession even two years ago, he might have more easily managed the transition to black rule while preserving the economic power of whites. Such an offer then might have appeared magnanimous. Now it will inevitably appear to have been wrung from him by outside pressure, most of all by the guerrilla war against him.

Predictably the Smith offer was immediately rejected by a spokesman for the guerrillas. And Andrew Young, the U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations, compared it to South Vietnam's wartime attempts to hold elections without allowing participation by the Viet Cong. The guerrilla reaction is understandable. Mr. Smith claims to have worked out his plan—for negotiations leading to a constitution and elections—with the two principal nationalist leaders operating inside Rhodesia, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. He said nothing about bringing in the other two main leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, now leading a guerrilla challenge. Ambassador Young's reaction is also understandable. As a principal architect of the so-called Anglo-American plan for a settlement, he knows that an "internal settlement"—one which excludes the guerrilla leaders and does not have the support of at least some of the "front line" neighboring states—will not be stable.

Yet Mr. Smith should be given a chance to spell out what he means. And before he does so, Mr. Muzorewa and Mr. Sithole should insist that at least Mr. Nkomo, who has a considerable following inside Rhodesia, and probably Mr. Mugabe as well, be invited to the constitutional deliberations. Alas, they may well be tempted to reject the idea to protect their own future roles. Similarly, Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe may refuse to

participate, knowing that their rivals enjoy greater popularity and fearing to lose at the ballot box what they might ultimately win in protracted warfare.

In the past, Mr. Smith has said he fears that black rule based upon a universal franchise would result in the confiscation of the property of whites, in the denial of their pensions, and in their prosecution on false charges. Yet in his statement on Thursday he said that the nationalist leaders have assured him that minority rights would be respected. Those assurances could now be spelled out. The constitutional guidelines in the Anglo-American plan attempted to draw a fine line between justifiable minority rights and minority privileges. Despite his professed scorn for other aspects of that document, Mr. Smith would do well to adopt its guidelines.

The principal difference between the Anglo-American plan and what Mr. Smith now proposes seems to be in the nature of the transitional authority during the constitution-making and voting. The Anglo-American plan provides for a British caretaker and an armed force drawn from the present Rhodesian Army, the guerrilla forces and outside United Nations contingents. Mr. Smith hopes to provide this authority himself.

The difference may seem greater than it is. The important thing about any transition to black-majority rule is not the temporary power of whites to impose conditions but the orderliness of the transition itself. Continued fighting will guarantee nothing for the whites except a legacy of hatred. Untenable privileges reserved for Rhodesia's whites will be subject to change once a new state of Zimbabwe is born with genuine majority rule. What will be crucial are the arrangements for conducting elections.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe deserve a chance to campaign without hindrance. The danger of the Anglo-American plan, in Mr. Smith's eyes, is that a major role for guerrilla forces in transition would stack the political deck in their favor. The danger of his plan, in their eyes, is the opposite. Mr. Smith's task now is to provide convincing assurance that his forces could oversee a fair election. If he could, his plan may hold promise.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Beginning or End?

One of the most remarkable aspects of the saga of the Concorde is the precision with which the engineers predicted the noise it would make at both Dulles and Kennedy Airports. The airplane is now in regular commercial service at both airports and is operating within a decibel or two of what the experts said it would. It is noisy—no question about that—but it appears to be no more disturbing to nearby residents, particularly those around Kennedy, than the subsonic jets. Perhaps there would have been a little less hubbub about its arrival if a little more credence had been given to the test results from other countries presented two years ago by the plane's British and French owners.

Now that the question of landing rights is settled, at least at those two airports, the next question is how long these hard-won rights will be used. We have yet to see any convincing data that the Concorde will be anything other than a flying financial disaster. It may be a fun (or, at least, a quick) way to cross the Atlantic—for those who can afford it—but it does not appear to be a way for airlines to put money in the

bank. For that reason, we suspect, no one seems to be very upset by the threat of the New York Port Authority that it may attempt to cut off the Concorde's landing rights in 1985.

That the Concorde won out in the end should not be allowed to obscure an important lesson for airplane designers and manufacturers. The lesson, which the industry will ignore at its peril, is that the United States is deadly serious about curbing noise pollution. The exception that has been made for the Concorde has reinforced the national determination that the noise level around airports is going to have to come down. A new generation of Concorde, or even a second production-line run of this model, must have substantially quieter engines if the planes are to be flown in the United States. And the same goes for other, yet-to-be-operational airplanes. In that sense, those who fought so long against letting the Concorde land in the United States may have lost a battle, but they have contributed mightily toward winning the war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Tragic Farce

The military court that hurriedly decreed death for President Marcos's main political rival, Sen. Benigno Aquino, undoubtedly acted on instructions from the Philippine dictator himself. Its haste—after Senator Aquino's four-year detention without trial and on mostly suspect charges—could be a prelude to tragedy or farce.

It would be tragic for the Philippines if the sentence is carried out. The bloody mark on the Marcos regime would not quickly be forgotten. The just resumed Philippine-American negotiations for a new bases-for-aid agreement would be shelved; neither the U.S. administration nor Congress could contemplate increased aid after such an outrage. The referendum that Mr. Marcos has scheduled for Dec. 17, though unlikely to persuade many of the support for his regime, would then persuade no one.

For these reasons, it is likely that Mr. Aquino's sentence will be commuted or reversed by President Marcos, to demonstrate his liberality. Whether that would put Mr. Aquino into prison or exile would depend entirely on Mr. Marcos's assessment of

political advantage in a farce that he has scripted from the beginning.

Of all the political leaders arrested in the first days of martial law in 1972, Senator Aquino is the only important figure still in jail—primarily because he has courageously refused to yield to pressure by admitting any guilt or accepting amnesty. A few months ago he was brought to the Presidential Palace for a two-hour confrontation with Mr. Marcos, but no deal resulted. Mr. Marcos clearly views the younger Mr. Aquino as his principal rival and most likely successor if free elections are ever held.

"There have been feelers for me to buy my freedom with a pledge of support to President Marcos," Senator Aquino told the Supreme Court in a brief hearing last month. "I will not surrender my principles and my transcendental duty to the Filipino people." The senator has the world's admiration. Mr. Marcos will have its contempt if he snuffs out a life devoted to the civil liberties and constitutional government that he has taken from his people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

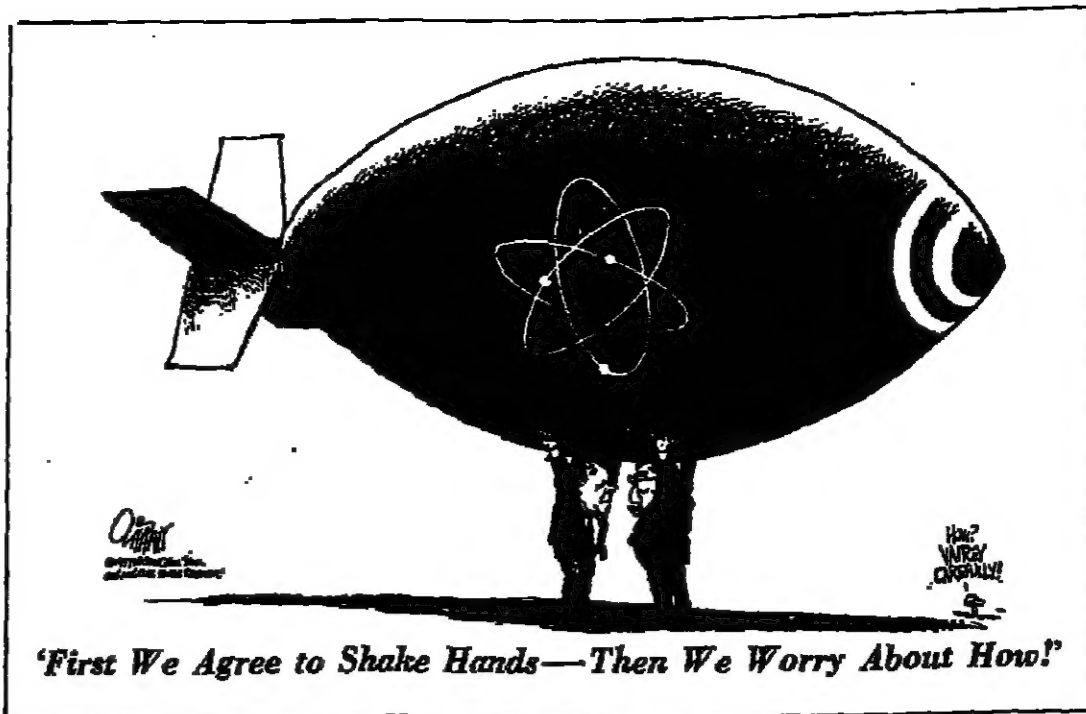
November 23, 1902

LONDON—"Night in London at noon." For the fourth time within a month fog descended on London yesterday just as the armies of professional and business people were going to their day's work. By 9 o'clock in the morning, says the "Daily Mail," a thick, dull yellow cloud had settled over nearly all of the metropolis, and it hung in the streets until well after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1927

LONDON—"The claim that he can plant hair that will receive sufficient nourishment to remain alive permanently is made by Prof. Christian Ashbaven, of Oslo, who is on a speaking tour. Describing his method, the professor says he has perfected a needle that can insert a very fine gold spring in the scalp to serve as an anchor for the new hair. 'Rubbish,' says a London hair specialist, 'you can't grow hair on a bald head.'"



'First We Agree to Shake Hands—Then We Worry About How'

## Carter Shows His Flexibility

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The safety route taken by Jimmy Carter to resume his presidency became clear on Oct. 20 when he refused the advice of visiting liberal Democratic senators on how to save his energy bill.

The way to pass the bill, these kindly senators advised President Carter, was to stop all further dealings with the impossible Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana. Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio deplored reported presidential agreements with Long on energy. Instead, the liberals said they should be the President's partner: Stick with us who believe in your program instead of negotiating with the enemy, even if he is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. Carter listened politely, denied he had any agreements with Long and suggested intimate after-dinner meetings with the liberal senators. Those meetings have never taken place, but the President has conferred more than ever with Long—and reached agreements. Indeed, he brought in trade negotiator Robert Strauss as a master maneuverer to help deal with Long.

The result: The President has quietly faded from the energy battlefield and can expect the passage of a bill that, if scarcely monumental, can be labeled a moderate success.

### Catchphrase

Similar withdrawals from hard positions have characterized the President's response to his crisis of competence that peaked in early October when a "one-term President" became the catchphrase of Washington. Besides avoiding a confrontation with Russell Long, the President has pulled back from tax reform and his round-the-world trip and markedly softened his rhetoric.

That displays the flexibility of Jimmy Carter. Whereas Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon pushed doggedly through the quagmires of Vietnam and Watergate to inevitable destruction, Mr. Carter can tack with the winds. Consequently, even though the Carter presidency has hardly begun to solve internal problems of purpose and organization, the one-term label (now spread to the nation's grass roots) is grossly premature.

The President is an avid reader of polls, as were LBJ and Nixon. But unlike them, he acts on the results. So, at the time of his mounting problems in early October, pollster Pat Cadden was in the Oval Office for long sessions. Soon afterward, Mr. Carter began scaling down programs and broadening contacts.

It was then that Strauss, at the threshold of the Carter inner circle for months, was let inside. Even Carter aides who had minimized this relationship were impressed when on Sunday evening, Nov. 6, the President dined at the Strauss apartment in the Watergate.

### Negotiator

While Strauss was first put in charge of a dubious scheme to sell the energy plan to the nation, he has predictably evolved into a backroom negotiator with Congress. That is accompanied by softened presidential rhetoric in baiting big oil. The denunciation of his Oct. 13 ("biggest ripoff in history") press conference was transformed to the benign generalities in his Oct. 27 press conference.

Conduct followed rhetoric. The President is working closely not only with Sen. Long but with the oil industry's Washington lobbyists in drafting an energy compromise.

Next came the postponement and drastic pruning of the mad-cap world tour and, more important, the decision to hold back tax reform. Still infatuated with his campaign rhetoric, the President was the last holdout on tax reform. But he, too, now is swayed by arguments on the necessity for a quick tax reduction, which would be impeded by a major tax reform.

### Lack of Theme

Such decisions do not go to the inner causes of the Carter crisis of competence. His White House staff remains weak and disorganized, in need of a chief of staff. One result was the dreadfully organized coast-to-coast trip in October, just when he did not need such ludicrous exposure, and what one administration official called "that ridiculous trip" around the world.

More telling is the lack of theme in his administration reflected in public confusion and

poor internal morale. Carter men wistfully note that former aides of John F. Kennedy 14 years later still wear PT-109 tieclips and talk about "our administration." Such camaraderie is sadly absent in the Carter administration—partly the lack of personal relationship with the President, partly the lack of any common goal. Here is the source of future difficulties.

This failure may stem from President Carter's flexibility, but that same flexibility is his saving virtue. Disorganized and rudimentary though his administration may be, he will not follow disastrous policies to ruin. He has emerged from his competence crisis as a President who can abandon tax reform, soften oil-bidding rhetoric and certainly deal with Russell Long.

## 'Stamp Your Feet and Cry'

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—The district attorney's office in San Francisco has had second thoughts, or perhaps first thoughts, about its war against a Wheaties commercial. The office has dropped its demand that Wheaties substantiate the testimonial by Bruce Jenner, the Olympic decathlon champion who says, "I downed a lot of Wheaties." "A good breakfast with Wheaties has always been important to me."

The DA says he thinks Jenner "does like Wheaties," and blames this affair on the "overzealousness" of subordinates. Those subordinates obviously share the widespread desire to bash advertising.

As society has become more hierarchical, complicated and opaque, and social processes have come to seem more impersonal and autonomous, more and more people have come to doubt the autonomy of the individual. There is pervasive suspicion that "they"—some "establishment," some "elite"—manipulates "us." People

wonder, with Tennyson, "Do we move ourselves, or are moved by an unseen hand." The idea that advertising, which is as conspicuous as a calliope, is such an "unseen" hand might seem implausible, but it is an idea popular with those intellectuals who regard the masses as sheep and themselves as shepherds. (Have you ever heard an intellectual attribute to advertising the power to manipulate him?) For a more balanced view, begin with a balanced historian, Daniel Boorstin.

Advertising, he says, is "the omnipresent, most characteristic, and most remunerative form of American literature." In fact, some of the most successful advertisements have been books, like Aaron Montgomery Ward's Catalogue.

Ward's initial task was to get farmers to buy unseen goods from a distant stranger. So his catalogue consisted of realistic illustrations, and testimonials. So effective was he at building trust

that some farmers considered him a friend, and wrote chatty letters: "I suppose you wonder why we haven't ordered anything from you since last fall. Well, the cow kicked my arm and broke it and besides my wife is sick, and there was the doctor bill. But now, thank God, that is paid, and we are all well again, and we have a fine new baby boy, and please send plush bonnet number 39D907."

He even received thousands of ingenious letters from lonely farmers seeking wives. One proposed marriage to "the girl wearing hat number 12 on P. 153 of your catalogue."

### Window Shopping

The development of plate glass enabled stores to use merchandise to advertise itself, and made possible a U.S. diversion, "window shopping." "No, you don't have to bark for customers," said a rising retailer, F.W. Woolworth, adding: "Remember our advertisements are in our show windows." Advertising on streetcars was among the first forms of "broadcast" advertising, i.e., messages circulated through a community. Today much advertising is designed less to increase aggregate demand for a kind of product than to win a larger market share for a particular brand.

Budweiser commercials are designed less to make people thirsty than to induce beer drinkers to drink Budweiser rather than other brands.

Hertz has recently had a surge of success, and much credit goes to those commercials with pro football star O.J. Simpson whirling like a dervish through airports. Perhaps Avis should counter with the Chicago Bears' Walter Payton. Halfbacks are frivolous reasons for consumer choices. But when consumers are convinced that products of comparably high quality are competing at comparable prices, there are no weighty reasons for choosing one rather than another. Then advertising, and especially packaging, becomes more important in swaying choices.

### 'Impulse Buying'

Advertising is powerful because it is the key to "impulse buying," especially in supermarkets, where shoppers pass down aisles, surrounded by well-packaged goods within reach of either hand. A large percentage of purchases are thus "planned" before shoppers enter supermarkets. As Boorstin says, Europeans go to market to buy what they want, but Americans go to discover what they want.

Advertising also is powerful with children because they become passionately loyal to brand names, and mothers often yield to children's preferences. A hot-dog manufacturer explains that "when you put it on your product, if he can't get it, he will throw himself on the floor, stamp his feet and cry." He adds, wistfully, "You can't get a reaction like that out of an adult." Sad but true: Every art has its limits.

Such operations originated spin-offs from anti-terror moves but they clearly have vast military potential in full scale conflict. Moreover, as Ezer Weisman, Israeli defense minister, argues: "A state should never undertake the supreme effort of going to war until it has defined a political objective, which should dictate all its actions in the war. If a state does not define a political aim before the war, even if its military objectives are achieved, the victory is a hollow one. It is flooded with that euphoria and showered with compliments and admiration the whole world, it has still done only half the job."

If Arab jingoes from Gen. Hafeez of the Palestine Liberation Front to Libya's Col. Muammar Qaddafi should precipitate another war it would be foolish, Israel to make any but defensive deployments against its neighbors like Egypt, Jordan. Holding forces could be positioned to hit Syria. It should Damascus make surprise moves, but that is unlikely.

However, no holds would be barred in far-ranging efforts to destroy the leadership and organizations of principal rejecters centers and to demolish the Soviet weapons stockpiles that have accumulated, especially Libya and Iraq. It is hard to imagine anything but peace in Egypt (with respect for former) and Syria (with respect to the latter), should reject extremists detonate such

### Surgical Strikes

It would be pointless for Israel to alienate Arab states and reconciliation talks or to cut new areas that would not quickly have to be relinquished. But, with the development of general intelligence and reconnaissance units, employing tactical technological gear and by long-range fighters, in ports and refueling tankers, surgical strikes against terrorist centers are feasible.

That type of reaction—if it is needed—need not precipitate a massive retaliation against Israel by nonrejecters. Indeed, it is unlikely. Thus Israel would free to hit distant areas, avoiding contiguous modes of states.

Demoralization and distrust are what Weisman calls "political" aims. And the current Middle Eastern situation, with changed psychology—especially Egypt—allows Israel greater selectivity in choice of aims, should jingoes force issue.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters in readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but prefer to be signed to those who signed are bearing the writer's complete address.

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Obituaries

Richard Carlson, 65, Actor, Had Long Film, TV Career

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 27 (AP).—Richard Carlson, 65, who appeared on stage and screen but whose best-known role was in the long-running television series "I Led Three Lives," died

Friday at Encino Hospital. He suffered a cerebral hemorrhage Nov. 15 and never regained consciousness.

Mr. Carlson invested his savings in a Minneapolis theater company to gain theatrical experience after earning a master's degree at the University of Minnesota.

He appeared in the films "Back Street," "King Solomon's Mines," "It Came From Outer Space," and "Creature From the Black Lagoon." He portrayed counter-spy Herbert Philbrick in "I Led Three Lives," a television series during the 1950s.

Mrs. Suzanne Massu  
PARIS, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Mrs. Suzanne Massu, 70, died here on Friday, her family said today. During World War II, Mrs. Massu held the rank of major and headed the ambulance unit that served in Gen. Philippe Leclerc's Free French 2d Armored Division in France and Germany.

Mrs. Massu headed a controversial program for the emancipation of Moslem women in Algeria in 1958, when her husband, Gen. Jacques Massu, was one of the army chiefs who staged a coup that toppled the Fourth Republic and brought De Gaulle to power.

Leigh M. Battison  
PALM DESERT, Calif., Nov. 27 (AP).—Leigh M. Battison, 86, retired director of Union Oil Co. of California, died Thursday after a series of illnesses.

James Currie  
MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 27 (AP).—James Currie, 94, the chemist who was instrumental in developing the process by which citric acid is made through fermentation, died Thursday.

Mrs. Lilia Ralli  
PARIS, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Mrs. Lilia Ralli, 75, a well-known society hostess in Europe for many years, died here yesterday after a long illness. Services will be held Wednesday in the Greek Orthodox church, Rue Georges Bizet.

Gonscher in Hospital  
BONN, Nov. 27 (AP).—Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Gonscher will remain hospitalized for two more weeks for treatment of a respiratory infection and circulatory ailment and will not resume his duties until mid-January, his spokesman said yesterday.



Richard Carlson

Nigerian Pirates Attack Spanish Ship Off Lagos

MADRID, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—A large band of Nigerian pirates armed with submachine guns attacked a Spanish freighter moored off Lagos harbor, injuring the captain and several crewmen, officials have reported.

The attack several days ago followed a similar incident last Monday when pirates attacked the Danish freighter Lindinger Ivory, shooting the captain and throwing him overboard. They wounded all 14 crew, stole cargo, and smashed the ship's radio.

The Europa Press news agency Friday quoted a Spanish Merchant Marine Union spokesman as saying the recent attack was made against the 992-ton freighter Joselin. The ship was anchored four miles off Lagos.

The spokesman was quoted as saying that pirates attacked another Spanish freighter—the 924-ton Sierra Andia—off Lagos on April 23, shooting and wounding two crewmen.

Appointee of Carter To Quit Justice Job

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Deputy Attorney General Peter Flaherty announced yesterday his intention to resign to "make a thorough examination" of his political change in the forthcoming race for governor in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Flaherty is the first of President Carter's senior appointees at the Department of Justice to resign. He said that Mr. Carter and Griffin Bell, the attorney general, had released him from a pledge to serve for the duration of the President's first term.

To Seek Bavarian Post

Strauss Is Again in Spotlight After Praise for Chile Junta

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Former Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss became a political storm center in West Germany again last week and emerged as a possible candidate for succession to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt if the country were to swerve toward the right.

Mr. Strauss, 62, who often has courted controversy, has been the target of violent criticism during the last few days because of remarks made during and after a five-day visit to Chile, from which he returned Wednesday.

The Bavarian leader met with President Augusto Pinochet and at a press conference in Santiago declared himself impressed by the "domestic peace and political stability" he said he had encountered in Chile.

Prominent members of the Social Democratic and Free Democratic parties, which form the present Bonn government, publicly condemned Mr. Strauss's performance in Chile as an endorsement of a repressive military dictatorship.

Mr. Schmidt, just back from an official visit to Poland, said in an address to a meeting of his own Social Democratic party in Dortmund Saturday that he was "sick and tired" of the Bavarian leader's support for foreign rightist dictatorships.

Mr. Strauss, the Chancellor said, "doesn't just talk like that—he is like that."

Harsh Reactions  
A part of the West German press, civil libertarians and radical intellectuals reacted even more harshly to the Bavarian leader's visit to Chile.

Frankfurter Rundschau, which is left of center, said in an editorial that Mr. Strauss, by cozying up to Gen. Pinochet, had shed his last inhibitions and given "a frightening example of self-exposure."

A group of clergymen and university professors in formal petitions requested the judiciary branch of government start penal action against Mr. Strauss for "aiding and abetting a terrorist organization"—the ruling military junta in Chile.

Mr. Strauss rejected all criticisms of his trip to Chile in a

series of interviews here upon his return. He said that the attacks on the Chilean junta and on himself were a "giant hypocrisy," contending that Gen. Pinochet's government, while authoritarian, was not totalitarian, and much less brutal than other military regimes throughout the world.

Mr. Strauss also declared that he had impressed on Gen. Pinochet and other members of the Chilean junta that he himself was committed to parliamentary democracy and thought they should gradually lead their nation back to such a system.

Domestic Goal  
Commentators in the press here suggested that Mr. Strauss had been exhibiting sympathy for the Chilean regime with a domestic objective in mind—to tighten his hold on the rightist constituency in Bavaria and in the rest of West Germany.

On Friday, Mr. Strauss stirred a flurry of political speculation by announcing he would seek to become head of the Bavarian state government when the job becomes available next year. The incumbent, Alfons Goppel, is due to withdraw. There is little doubt that Mr. Strauss's Christian Social Union will again win a sizable majority in the state election scheduled for next year.

It is widely believed by both Strauss supporters and adversaries that he would use the post as Bavarian government chief as a stepping stone toward the candidacy for the federal chancellorship in the next national elections in 1980.

Five Supporters Of Bhutto Seized

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Five supporters of deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto have been arrested for violating martial-law regulations, police said today.

Those arrested, members of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's party, were charged with unlawful activities such as chanting anti-government slogans. Four other party workers went into hiding and a police search was under way.

Mr. Bhutto, on trial on charges of ordering the slaying of a political opponent in 1974, awaited an examination by a panel of doctors to determine whether he was suffering from malaria and unable to attend the court hearings in Lahore.



Franz-Josef Strauss

Air Conference Urges Steps to Halt Terrorism

PARIS, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Civil aviation authorities from 21 European nations have called for tougher anti-hijacking measures at airports, including an end to the immunity of diplomats from personal searches.

The European Civil Aviation Conference said in a statement Friday that it was appealing to all states to impose rigorous searches of everyone boarding flights at international airports.

"Diplomats and other privileged persons as well as their hand baggage—except diplomatic courier mail—should be submitted to normal search procedures," the delegates decided.

"Security arrangements at airports should insure that there is no possibility of contact between controlled passengers and other uncontrolled persons," the resolution said.

Delegates also called for armed guards to be stationed at control gates and random patrols by security guards in operational areas of all airports.

Boycott Planned

VIENNA, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—The International Transport Workers Federation has prepared plans for a total civil aviation boycott of countries aiding hijackers.

The federation links transport unions in 80 non-Communist countries.

Senior officials said they were calling for a ban on all air traffic to countries with slack airport security or that give refuge to hijackers. They said the recommendation would be put to a meeting of civil aviation employees in Geneva next month and would be discussed at further transport trade union meetings planned for next year.

At Key Mountain Pass

Ethiopians Reported Trapped As Rebels Press Harer Drive

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Nov. 27 (AP).—A large force of Ethiopian soldiers was said to be trapped today in eastern Ethiopia as Somali rebel forces continued their drive to capture the strategic mountain city of Harer, rebel sources here said.

The Ethiopians were at Babile Gap, about 23 miles east of Harer, and were cut off from reinforcements and supplies, surrounded by guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front, the sources said.

The number of Ethiopians stranded was not known, but observers here believed that several thousand could be involved.

Babile Gap was the point where Ethiopian troops supported by tanks and artillery have held back the front's rebels since mid-September. Insurgent forces outflanked them recently and continued on toward Harer in a two-pronged attack.

Hills Reported Surrounded  
The trapped Ethiopians were surrounded by at least two groups of rebel forces who also controlled two hills flanking the Ethiopian position, the sources said.

The front is composed of Ethiopia's ethnic Somali tribesmen who are fighting to separate the region from Ethiopia and annex it to Somalia. The front is backed by Somalia.

Since July, the insurgents reportedly have taken more than 85 per cent of Ethiopia's disputed Ogaden region from government control. According to diplomatic sources here, the rebels last week secured three vital hills forming a triangle around Harer and between 800 and 1,000 insurgents pierced Harer's defenses, breached its ancient walls and were fighting in its narrow streets.

Rebel sources confirmed that today but gave conflicting accounts as to who controls the city.

Ethiopia denies the reports. One rebel report said that guerrillas drove Ethiopian forces out of Harer late last week and are securing the area. Another rebel source said that rebels controlled only a small portion of the city.

Reporters are not allowed to visit the combat zones. The front's secretary-general, Abdullah Hassan Mohammed, has refused to meet with reporters in Mogadishu to clear up the conflicting reports.

The rebels only have to cap-

ture Harer and the nearby railroad town of Dire Dawa to cement their hold on the Ogaden.

The latest reports from Ethiopia indicate that the guerrilla forces are meeting stiff resistance from the Ethiopians, who have been regrouping their forces in defense of the two cities since being pushed back in fierce fighting two months ago.

Rhithopian Defence

Ethiopia's military government is said to have launched two strikes last week to stop the Somali advance.

From Dire Dawa, a French-built railroad town about 35 miles northwest of Harer, an undisclosed number of Ethiopian soldiers went southeast in search of rebel support units while another group raced to Hararawa to engage rebels moving on the city from the north.

About 50,000 Ethiopian soldiers—regulators and militia—are believed to be in the battle area. Arab diplomatic sources said Ethiopia may withdraw its Cuban and South Yemeni advisers from Harer to prevent their capture, should the city fall.

Nepal Reported To Hold Koirala, King's Opponent

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Former Premier B.P. Koirala of Nepal, who was unexpectedly released from prison this summer to obtain medical treatment in New York, was arrested on his return home and charged with crimes that could lead to a death sentence, according to information received in the United States.

The whereabouts of Mr. Koirala, 63, a longtime opponent of King Birendra, has not been disclosed by the Nepalese government.

Mr. Koirala's relatives here and in India say they have received information that he is not being treated well in custody.

Asked to comment on Mr. Koirala's arrest, which took place on Nov. 8, Padmabhadra Khatri, the Nepalese ambassador to the United States, said that—officially at least—he had no knowledge of the event. "I have only information that he has reached Nepal," Mr. Khatri said in a telephone interview from Washington.

However, the arrest has been reported by Mrs. Koirala and other relatives from Katmandu. The family traveled with Mr. Koirala in a Royal Nepal Airlines jet from New Delhi and was with him when the police arrested him.

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# Gold Glitters as Dollar Weakens and the U.S. Trade Deficit Continues

## U.S. Is Becoming Center Of World Trade in Gold

By Ronald L. Soble

LOS ANGELES—In recent weeks, the United States has moved to center stage as the world's hottest gold market.

Spurred by rising gold prices and a weakening dollar, speculators have shifted their focus from London and Zurich, the two primary international markets where gold is physically traded, to New York and Chicago, where most of U.S. gold futures trading takes place.

At the same time, analysts and traders close to the gold market report recent heightened U.S. interest in buying gold coins and gold shares. It is, however, nothing like the frenzied trading that is taking place in gold futures.

This rise in gold prices and gold futures trading recalls the rapid rise and sudden decline of the gold market just a few years ago, a situation which underscored the fact that far from being a stable investment, gold can be a highly risky speculation.

Taking note of the action on the New York-based Commodity Exchange Inc. and the Chicago-based International Monetary Market, Henry Jurecki, president of Moccatta Metals Corp. of New York, one of the largest U.S. gold traders, says:

"In the past six weeks, the United States has become the largest gold market—as seen by other dealers—in the world. It is now a larger market than London or Zurich."

Gold figures supplied by the Commodity Exchange and the International Monetary Market support Mr. Jurecki's observation. Gold deposits stored for delivery at the two exchanges in eight warehouses in New York and Chicago at the beginning of this month totaled 1.2 million troy ounces (32,000 troy ounces equals one metric ton of gold) against the year-ago level of 293,300 troy ounces. Even at the outset of September, this level was only 640,023 troy ounces.

### Increased Activity

Mr. Jurecki says that he expects the amount of gold being stored in the United States, reflecting increased trading activity on the two exchanges, to exceed 1.5 million troy ounces by Thursday.

The gold futures market, like any other commodity futures market, provides an opportunity to transfer risk.

For example, a farmer (also called the hedger) selling wheat or soybeans would protect himself against unknown future price movements by selling his crop in the futures market.

The speculator, whether he trades on the exchange floor or is a public investor, seeks gain by accepting the risk of the hedger. His gain—or loss—is made simply by the movement of future prices.

In the gold market, jewelers, the electronics industry, gold dealers such as Moccatta, and dem-

tists are among the hedgers participating in the trading.

The last gold price jump, toward the close of 1974, was spawned by the combination of a sharp inflation and anticipation of gold ownership in the United States for the first time in 40 years.

Gold price rises thrive on international inflation, which breeds distrust of paper currencies. Although the current over-6-percent U.S. inflation rate is far less than a few years ago, analysts note that it is still a factor which has been contributing to the decline of the dollar in foreign exchange markets. Two other major factors they cite are the prospects of continuing U.S. trade deficits and uncertainty over President Carter's economic policies.

### No Gold Rush

The U.S. gold rush never really materialized in 1975. Banks, brokerage firms and other retail outlets set up gold bullion programs which did not generate the anticipated business.

That did not stop speculators from having a field day, however.

On Dec. 30, 1976, the private market price in London ran up to \$197.50 an ounce just before the U.S. law allowing Americans to own gold was to take effect. Then a selling wave hit Europe, with the price dropping \$10 on the next day alone.

By Aug. 31, of last year, the gold price in London had plummeted to \$103.65. Thousands of speculators had taken a bath. Only a few international "gold bugs" and hard-core believers in gold as an asset of last resort were telling investors that they would make a comeback.

To some extent, the gold believers have been right. At least through this year.

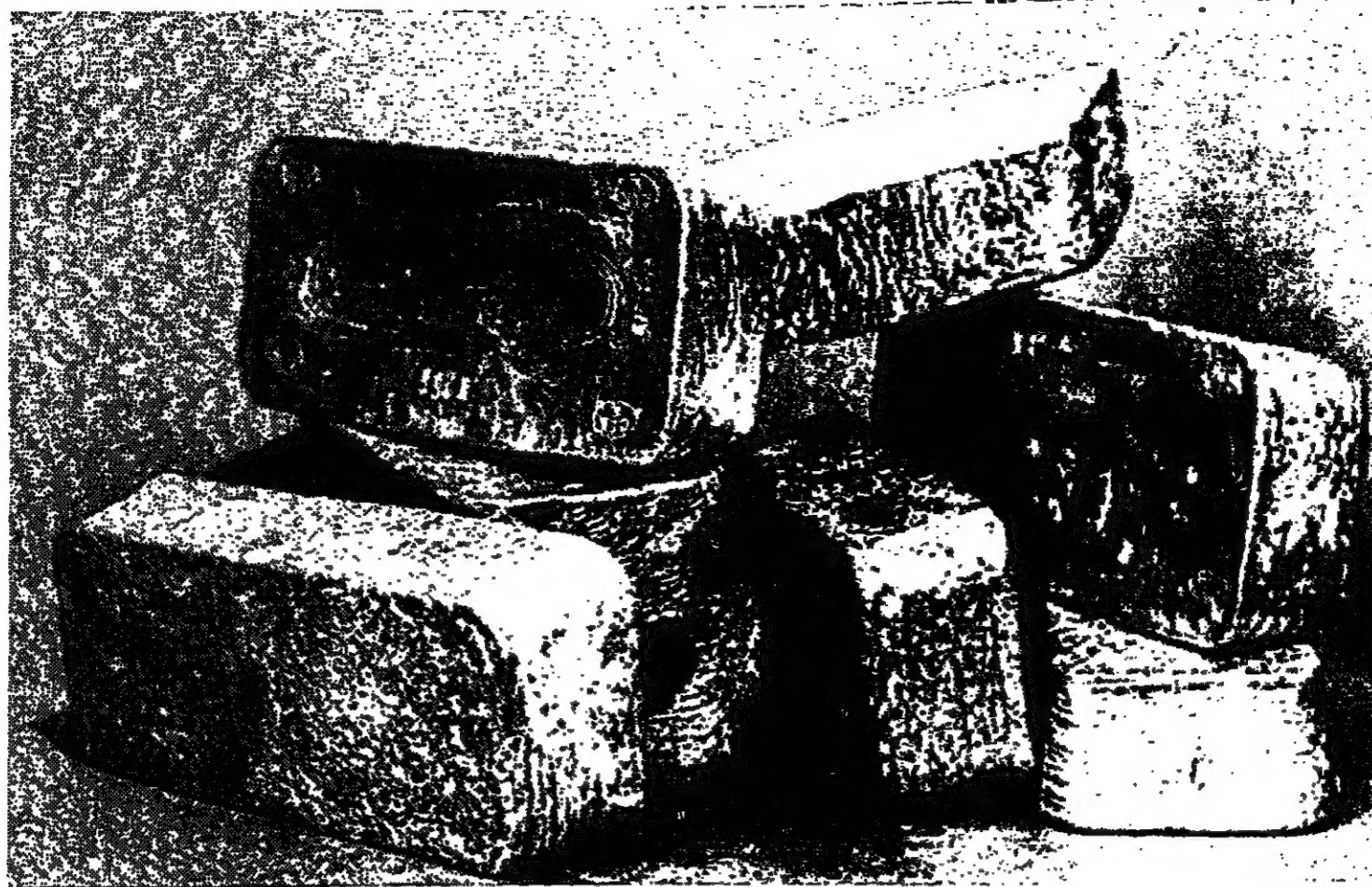
Since the dark days of August, 1976, gold has generally climbed in price, but few analysts will say that gold will continue to increase sharply. They generally believe that international conditions and expectations are such that they will probably prevent the precipitous gold price fall of last year.

Some analysts feel that gold will continue under the influence of upward pressure until next summer, perhaps moving \$10 or \$15 over the \$200 level in the near term.

At the same time, they note that such currencies as the Swiss franc and the West German mark, also speculative havens during times of economic unrest, have risen in value against the dollar and should continue to appreciate well into next year.

To underscore that wide public demand for gold coins never took off dramatically in the United States, a Treasury source points to coin imports for this year. For the first nine months of the year, gold coin imports amounted to 991,000 troy ounces against \$11,000 troy ounces for the same 1976 period. This is a significant jump, but not enough of an increase to reflect a gold rush, says the source. The vast majority of these coins, he adds, were South African Kruggerands, a one-troy ounce gold coin.

Los Angeles Times.



Gold: "Far from being a stable investment..."

## More Understanding, Less Fear Than Before

# Europeans Unworried by Falling Dollar

By Murray Seeger

BONN—The most recent fall in the U.S. dollar's value on European money markets was accepted with more understanding and less fear than most of the previous declines the currency has faced in the last five years.

After its newest dip, especially against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc, the dollar has steadied at rates slightly higher than the record lows of last month.

The pattern has been mixed in that period. The Dutch guilder, British pound and Italian lira are slightly stronger and the French and Belgian francs weaker. The exceptions are the Swiss and German currencies, which seem to march ever upward against the dollar.

It is believed that action by the Bank of England to let the pound rise as British official reserves recovered strongly had a modest initial influence in pushing the dollar down.

Now opinion is mixed on whether the dollar is set for a period of new stability or if it will soon slide again, especially against the two strongest European currencies.

### Opinion Mixed

One of the few banks willing to go on the record, Commerzbank, believes that the dollar will be dropping from its current rate of just 2.24 deutsche marks to 2.20 by next fall.

Another leading Frankfurt bank expert refused to be as specific but observed that "we

expect a reasonable drop in the near future."

"Some people like certain numbers," an economist said. "The rate of 2.2 marks works out to a 45 cent mark."

There is more unanimity on the causes for the recent dollar fall in Europe with experts pointing to tangible and intangible influences.

The biggest single reason given for the dollar's new weakness is the incredible outward flow from the huge U.S. deficit in international payments, caused almost entirely by the cost of importing oil.

The second cause cited by Europeans for the dollar's weakness

is an expectation that prices in the United States soon will start rising again and erode the value of the dollar further.

"Europe has only recently become aware of the trade and current account deficits the United States is showing," a Frankfurt banker commented. "These have been a certainty in the United States for some time but this was news to Europe."

"In Germany, we expect an inflation rate of 4 per cent and there is not likely to be any change in the forecast. In the United States, inflation will be 6 per cent or 6.1 per cent and it's going up again."

A French economist also said "foreigners see the United States as facing a new inflation bout."

"There is too much liquidity. People are anticipating inflation and they are hedging their bets. Everybody reads and talks about what the United States is going to do, especially in energy policy."

"Decisions are not made on real factors but expectations, feelings and options of potential happenings," a Frankfurt banker added.

Most European experts see the American economy as strong and growing at a healthy rate. This very strength contributes to the dollar's weakness, in the view of several, because it increases U.S. demand for imports of oil and other items.

"The problem is not the economy—the economic performance is good," a Swiss bank expert commented. "The growth profile is good, in our opinion."

"The trade deficit is almost all in oil. The balance would not be so bad otherwise. But there is an uneasiness about U.S. policy, an uneasy feeling about energy policy."

### Psychological Factors

"People want to know who is going to manage policy. There are psychological factors involved."

A Paris banker observed that the United States is in a position "opposite from the rest of the world. The U.S. economy is growing at the rate of about 5.5 per cent while the rest of the world

is growing at only 2 per cent or 2.5 per cent."

"The United States is the steam engine to the world economy. It is in the classic position of attracting imports during a recovery while exports lag behind."

On the other hand, as the French economist commented, the total flow of dollars from the oil-producing countries had declined so that there are fewer returning to the United States as investments.

"What can the United States do? What will the market do?" he asked.

The market has already devalued the dollar further with virtually no interference from Washington. To allow the dollar to drift further would help sell American exports but damage the ability of other economies to recover.

### View in Europe

Europeans seem assured that the United States is not deliberately devaluing the dollar, as it did in 1971 and 1974.

This is a change of attitude from earlier in the year when many Europeans were especially critical of Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal for what they considered an overly sanguine view of the dollar's decline.

"Statements made by Blumenthal last summer gave rise to the growing strength of the Japanese yen and of the mark while the dollar was bound to decline more than was justified by the American trade deficit," the highly respected weekly newspaper, Die Zeit, said recently.

"After watching this development with naive astonishment, Blumenthal is now interested in arresting it. Has he learned his lesson?"

The secretary visited Bonn at the beginning of the month and apparently convinced his hosts that he was not in favor of deliberately devaluing the dollar.

The apparent difference of opinion between Blumenthal and the Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns, on monetary policy is one of the intangible causes given by many Europeans for the weakness of the dollar this summer and fall.

Now many of the experts are watching to see if Mr. Burns is reappointed to his post or replaced by someone of the similar conservative viewpoint.

In addition, the Continental experts are waiting to see if President Carter can win congressional approval for a strong energy policy that might reduce the outflow of dollars.

Los Angeles Times.

## Court Won't Halt Probe in Canada

MONTREAL, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—A Quebec court has rejected an attempt by the federal government to halt an independent inquiry into alleged spying activities by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

A Quebec Superior Court Judge, James Ruggison, refused Friday a request by Solicitor General Francis Fox to stop investigations by the Keble Commission, set up by the separatist Parti Quebecois provincial government, because it presented no immediate threat to national security.

The investigation has produced evidence that, it alleges, shows that the Mounties conducted illegal wiretaps, committed arson, intercepted mail and undertook secret operations to spy on political parties suspected of anti-government activities.

## Carter Aides Say Gap To Continue Indefinitely

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON—How long can the United States—or any other country, for that matter—get away with running a trade deficit?

The question is not academic. The United States this year is expected to import \$30 billion more than it exports, after running up a \$8.3-billion trade deficit in 1976. And for 1978, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal has predicted little, if any, reduction from the current year's level.

Moreover, the largest single factor in the nation's trade picture this year—the \$45.5 billion it will spend to import oil and by-products—is not likely to decline substantially until the mid-1980s, if then.

So the question remains: How long can this go on?

The answer, in the view of leading Carter administration officials, including Richard Cooper, under-secretary for economic affairs at the State Department, is indefinitely.

In their view, the United States can afford to run a trade deficit as long as foreign governments or investors are willing to offset that hemorrhage of dollars overseas with inflows of capital from abroad.

During the 20th century, they note, the United States has almost always exported more goods and services than it imported. For the first 100 years of the nation's life, the opposite was true.

Between 1900 and 1980, in only 29 years did the balance on goods and services turn positive, and then usually by relatively small amounts. In those years, the nation could have been described as a developing country.

### Growth Period

And yet the country did not suffer from economic stagnation during this period, but rather flourished and grew.

A major reason was that as dollars fled overseas, primarily to purchase manufactured goods that were not available in the United States, foreigners were investing in U.S. railroads, cattle ranches and other industrial activities, helping those industries to expand and building the foundation for the nation's industrial growth.

A few numbers tell the story. Between 1950 and 1975, United States imports totaled \$13 billion or an average of \$380 million a year, while exports totaled \$5.5 billion or \$440 million annually. The cumulative deficit over this period amounted to more than \$15 billion.

Meanwhile, long-term foreign investment in the United States grew from almost nothing to \$14 billion by 1980, roughly matching the trade deficit over that period. After 1900, the position shifted.

The United States began selling more abroad than it bought, and gradually United States investments overseas began to exceed the total invested by foreigners here.

This trend accelerated after World War II, when huge investments by the United States—in the form of direct government aid, as under the Marshall Plan, and as capital spending by private business—helped restore the war-ravaged industrial base of Europe and Japan. United States investments also contributed to development, particularly of raw-material export industries, in Latin America and Asia.

By 1970, total United States investments abroad stood at just under \$170 billion, compared with \$97.7 billion in investments by foreigners in the United States. And of the United States total, \$76.2 billion represented direct investments by United States business in foreign plants and subsidiaries, compared with \$13.3 billion in foreign investments here.

In each period—in the 19th century, when investment flowed into the United States, and in the 20th century, when it has flowed out—excess savings in one part of the world were used in finance economic development in another part.

### Oil Producers' Key Role

The investors were not acting out of charity—they expected to make a profit, and often did. But their actions resulted in an expansion of jobs and income in the areas where the investments were made.

Now, in the view of United States officials, the world's major repository of excess savings is in some of the oil-exporting countries, particularly Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which are getting more revenue for their oil than they can spend on imports.

To the extent that they invest some of this money in the United States, either directly or through depositing it in banks and other financial institutions which they lend it to American companies, these nations now perform the role of funding capital expansion and improvement in the United States.

They are doing so enough at present to offset more than half of this year's \$30-billion trade deficit, leaving a payment deficit of about \$13 billion.

So long as the United States gets its share of this capital, it can continue to run a trade deficit. Only if investments are directed excessively to other countries will the United States begin to worry about its trade deficit producing a glut of dollars, world currency markets, U.S. officials believe.

Los Angeles Times.

## New Problem for Growers

# U.S. Farmland Prices Beginning to Fall Off

By William Robbins

LEOTI, Kan. (NYT).—The price of farmland has turned downward in most of the nation's major grain-growing regions for the first time in many years, threatening troubled growers with new financial problems.

The reason for the downward trend, according to agricultural economists who monitor land prices for Federal Reserve banks and brokers who deal in farmland, is this year's sharp decline in farm income.

This marks the first such decline since the fourth quarter of 1969 and ends the boom of recent years. Don Langford, agricultural economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, said in a report citing a third-quarter decline in his five-state area—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin. Some other experts, however, are more inclined to describe the development as a "pause" in long-term land inflation.

Such a downturn in land values could mean deeper troubles for farmers than they have already encountered, experts said. During a long decline in grain prices, interrupted by a recent rally, most farmers have had to borrow heavily to continue in operation and their increasing land values had supported their credit needs, with many refinancing their farms to meet short-term debts.

### Credit Squeeze

Bankers have already reported a farm credit squeeze. A continued decline in land values, banking officials said, could further limit funds for farm operations. Estimates vary from region to region on the degree of the downturn, ranging from a little more than 1 per cent in the north-

central states to 10 per cent or more in western Kansas and western Nebraska. Experts noted that areas of resistance are mixed into the regional averages and that some states, as Wisconsin, and some local areas within states even show continued increases. In the five years, the average price of farmland had more than doubled.

The downturn has also had an effect on farmers. Char Whittham and Charles St. neighbors in this small city, east of Wichita County in western Kansas, represent two extremes.

Mr. Whittham has acquired 3,400 acres since he left an oil career as a fighter pilot in 1963 to go into a seed supply business with his brother and, subsequently, to begin farming. He bought much of the land at a fraction of the price it reached when it peaked a year.

### Best Prices

Now he would like to cash in on his land gains and invest something else. "If I had to do it now, I guess the best I could get would be about \$850 to \$1,000 an acre," Mr. Whittham said. "Last year it would easily have brought \$1,000, and some of it up to \$1,200."

His farm is listed with a bro at \$1,000 an acre, with no bid thus far. But Mr. Whittham is not willing to sell.

The best offer he has is, however, is \$275 an acre, at \$100 less than buyers would have been expected to pay a year in this case for dry, winter wheatland.

## After Emotional National Convention

# U.S. Feminists' Optimism and Realism

By David S. Broder

HOUSTON (WP).—The "good vibes" that pervaded the National Women's Conference here sent the 2,000 delegates and alternates back home believing that their meeting marked another important step in their struggle for greater power and policy changes in the United States.

But as Midge Costanza, assistant to President Carter and a speaker at last week's closing session, said in an interview: "When the euphoria is past, we will realize that we still have the hard work to do."

That is as true of the immediate battle over ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment as it is of the long-term effort to place more women in political office and build support for the ambitious policies endorsed at the convention.

Like the national party conventions, the women's conference is likely to be measured less by the mood it created inside the hall than by the impression it left with spectators. And there the effect is not nearly as clear.

The ERA battle is the prime test of strength. Stalled three states short of the 38 needed for ratification, the amendment's backers have only 16 months to push it through, unless Congress extends the ratification deadline.

### Most Emotion

The convention's overwhelming endorsement of ERA triggered the most emotional outburst of the meeting. As the women chanted "three more states, three more states," it was easy to believe that

their fervor alone would sway the relative handful of state legislatures blocking its passage.

But the one-sidedness of the ERA vote also reflected a political imbalance among the delegates chosen at state conventions. Because there was no significant conservative bloc to be dealt with, the main effort of the caucus was to avoid fights with the organized activists speaking for such groups as welfare recipients, minorities, the handicapped and lesbians.

A proposal opposing discrimination against lesbians in anything from employment to child custody was regarded as a civil-rights question by most delegates. But it troubled many in its political implications. Betty Friedman, one of the leading spirits of women's liberation, said in an emotional speech that, although she had always opposed tying the movement to the lesbian cause, she now felt that the rights of female homosexuals had to be protected.

But there was significant support, too, for the Georgia delegate who said that the endorsement of lesbian rights "is an extra burden" on those struggling to gain ratification of ERA in states like hers.

Rosemary Thomson, an anti-ERA leader in Illinois, and Patricia Hutar, an active supporter of ERA from the same state, both said they doubted that last week's action here would have significant effect on the battle in the Illinois legislature, a principal target of the final drive for ratification.

Mrs. Thomson said the confer-

ence's endorsement would be discounted by the public's and politicians' perception that it was controlled by "radical feminists."

Emphasizing the difference between issue politics and elective politics, Mrs. Hutar said that passing ERA would do nothing in Illinois "unless we can elect some of the 30 pro-ERA women who have filed for [election to the] legislature next year."

Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Hutar are interesting in another respect: They are both active Republicans who shared an identical early allegiance to Barry Goldwater and now find themselves diametrically opposed on women's issues.

Because the women's movement in its early years was symbolized by liberal Democrats like Gloria Steinem, the impression has been that Republicans have little part in it. But that impression is no longer accurate—as evidenced by the involvement here of former President Gerald Ford's wife, Betty; current Republican National Committee co-chairman Mary Kripko, former National Chairman Mary Louise Smith and former co-chairman Elly Peterson, along with more than 250 Republican grass-roots delegates and alternates.

Mrs. Kripko's involvement in the women's movement has become a matter of increasing controversy within GOP leadership circles, and conservatives may try to force her out of her Republican post next year. It appears likely that women's rights may prove as divisive an issue inside the Republican party in the 1970s as civil rights was in the 1960s.

As for the Democrats, they

have a different problem. The women's caucus has played an increasingly assertive and influential role inside the Democratic party at the last two conventions, sometimes jarring other parts of the Democratic coalition.

### Years Away

But ultimately, politics in the United States is concerned with elections, and there the women's movement is still years away from reaching its potential. While their numbers have increased slightly, women activists are still a tiny minority in Congress, the state capitals and the major city halls.

The irony of the situation was pointed up last week in a comment by Ann Samler, the Columbus, Ohio, personnel manager who was one of the heroines of the conference. Mrs. Samler, a member of the National Organization of Women who had never presided at a gathering of more than a dozen people before last April, handled the gavel during the emotional debate on abortion and lesbianism with a skill that even the late House Speaker Sam Rayburn would have admired.

When asked what she thought would be the lasting importance of the meeting, she replied that "the main thing is that our program goes to President Carter, and he is required to respond to it by making his own recommendations to Congress. We can find out now how committed he really is to women's issues."

Someone said: "So once again, you are waiting to hear from a man." Mrs. Samler replied: "That's the reality—for now."







Table with multiple columns listing various financial data, including company names, stock prices, and market indices. Includes a sub-header '(Continued From Page 9.)'.

Over-Counter Market

Table listing over-the-counter market data, including company names, stock prices, and market indices.

Table listing additional market data, including company names, stock prices, and market indices.

**Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd.**  
(Konishiroku Shashin Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha)  
12,000,000 Shares of Common Stock  
(par value ¥50 per share)  
evidenced by European Depositary Receipts  
ISSUE PRICE U.S. \$1.989 PER SHARE  
(equivalent, at the rate of exchange adopted for the purpose, to ¥490 per Share)  
Nomura Europe N.V.  
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited  
Morgan Stanley International Limited  
Crédit Lyonnais  
Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.  
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
List of participating banks and financial institutions.

**\$150,000,000**  
**Michelin Investment Holding Company Ltd**  
Standby Medium Term Credit Facility  
Irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by  
**Compagnie Financière Michelin**  
List of participating banks and financial institutions.



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WORDS	LAST	WORDS	LAST	WORDS	LAST		
UT Card 5943	7531	USBO 71402	87	Waan 513	63	Wacke 5144	63
Uvird 5944	7532	USBR 4190	75	WEIF 7157	80	Wacke 5932	80
Uvird 5945	7533	USBR 5195	84	WHPH 7126	124	Wacke 5134	124
Uvird 5946	7534	USBR 6196	93	WHPH 7127	125	Wacke 5135	125
Uvird 5947	7535	USBR 7197	102	WHPH 7128	126	Wacke 5136	126
Uvird 5948	7536	USBR 8198	111	WHPH 7129	127	Wacke 5137	127
Uvird 5949	7537	USBR 9199	120	WHPH 7130	128	Wacke 5138	128
Uvird 5950	7538	USBR 10200	129	WHPH 7131	129	Wacke 5139	129
Uvird 5951	7539	USBR 11201	138	WHPH 7132	130	Wacke 5140	130
Uvird 5952	7540	USBR 12202	147	WHPH 7133	131	Wacke 5141	131
Uvird 5953	7541	USBR 13203	156	WHPH 7134	132	Wacke 5142	132
Uvird 5954	7542	USBR 14204	165	WHPH 7135	133	Wacke 5143	133
Uvird 5955	7543	USBR 15205	174	WHPH 7136	134	Wacke 5144	134
Uvird 5956	7544	USBR 16206	183	WHPH 7137	135	Wacke 5145	135
Uvird 5957	7545	USBR 17207	192	WHPH 7138	136	Wacke 5146	136
Uvird 5958	7546	USBR 18208	201	WHPH 7139	137	Wacke 5147	137
Uvird 5959	7547	USBR 19209	210	WHPH 7140	138	Wacke 5148	138
Uvird 5960	7548	USBR 20210	219	WHPH 7141	139	Wacke 5149	139
Uvird 5961	7549	USBR 21211	228	WHPH 7142	140	Wacke 5150	140
Uvird 5962	7550	USBR 22212	237	WHPH 7143	141	Wacke 5151	141
Uvird 5963	7551	USBR 23213	246	WHPH 7144	142	Wacke 5152	142
Uvird 5964	7552	USBR 24214	255	WHPH 7145	143	Wacke 5153	143
Uvird 5965	7553	USBR 25215	264	WHPH 7146	144	Wacke 5154	144
Uvird 5966	7554	USBR 26216	273	WHPH 7147	145	Wacke 5155	145
Uvird 5967	7555	USBR 27217	282	WHPH 7148	146	Wacke 5156	146
Uvird 5968	7556	USBR 28218	291	WHPH 7149	147	Wacke 5157	147
Uvird 5969	7557	USBR 29219	300	WHPH 7150	148	Wacke 5158	148
Uvird 5970	7558	USBR 30220	309	WHPH 7151	149	Wacke 5159	149
Uvird 5971	7559	USBR 31221	318	WHPH 7152	150	Wacke 5160	150
Uvird 5972	7560	USBR 32222	327	WHPH 7153	151	Wacke 5161	151
Uvird 5973	7561	USBR 33223	336	WHPH 7154	152	Wacke 5162	152
Uvird 5974	7562	USBR 34224	345	WHPH 7155	153	Wacke 5163	153
Uvird 5975	7563	USBR 35225	354	WHPH 7156	154	Wacke 5164	154
Uvird 5976	7564	USBR 36226	363	WHPH 7157	155	Wacke 5165	155
Uvird 5977	7565	USBR 37227	372	WHPH 7158	156	Wacke 5166	156
Uvird 5978	7566	USBR 38228	381	WHPH 7159	157	Wacke 5167	157
Uvird 5979	7567	USBR 39229	390	WHPH 7160	158	Wacke 5168	158
Uvird 5980	7568	USBR 40230	399	WHPH 7161	159	Wacke 5169	159
Uvird 5981	7569	USBR 41231	408	WHPH 7162	160	Wacke 5170	160
Uvird 5982	7570	USBR 42232	417	WHPH 7163	161	Wacke 5171	161
Uvird 5983	7571	USBR 43233	426	WHPH 7164	162	Wacke 5172	162
Uvird 5984	7572	USBR 44234	435	WHPH 7165	163	Wacke 5173	163
Uvird 5985	7573	USBR 45235	444	WHPH 7166	164	Wacke 5174	164
Uvird 5986	7574	USBR 46236	453	WHPH 7167	165	Wacke 5175	165
Uvird 5987	7575	USBR 47237	462	WHPH 7168	166	Wacke 5176	166
Uvird 5988	7576	USBR 48238	471	WHPH 7169	167	Wacke 5177	167
Uvird 5989	7577	USBR 49239	480	WHPH 7170	168	Wacke 5178	168
Uvird 5990	7578	USBR 50240	489	WHPH 7171	169	Wacke 5179	169
Uvird 5991	7579	USBR 51241	498	WHPH 7172	170	Wacke 5180	170
Uvird 5992	7580	USBR 52242	507	WHPH 7173	171	Wacke 5181	171
Uvird 5993	7581	USBR 53243	516	WHPH 7174	172	Wacke 5182	172
Uvird 5994	7582	USBR 54244	525	WHPH 7175	173	Wacke 5183	173
Uvird 5995	7583	USBR 55245	534	WHPH 7176	174	Wacke 5184	174
Uvird 5996	7584	USBR 56246	543	WHPH 7177	175	Wacke 5185	175
Uvird 5997	7585	USBR 57247	552	WHPH 7178	176	Wacke 5186	176
Uvird 5998	7586	USBR 58248	561	WHPH 7179	177	Wacke 5187	177
Uvird 5999	7587	USBR 59249	570	WHPH 7180	178	Wacke 5188	178
Uvird 6000	7588	USBR 60250	579	WHPH 7181	179	Wacke 5189	179

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## Industrial Research Cuts in the U.S. Are Foreseen

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—American Steel Co., Aluminum of America, Zenith Radio Corp. and Du Pont Co. are four of the U.S. industries that have at least one of their major research laboratories in the last 10 years.

Many observers fear the four slings are symptoms of a trend away from basic research and toward applied scientific study that is leading to the sorts of breakthroughs for which U.S. technology is noted.

Du Pont's Old Hickory, Tenn., laboratory is a classic example. It was at Old Hickory that Du Pont did the kind of research that produced synthetic fibers such as Dacron, Lycra and Orlon. These fibers, and others like them, have sprung a synthetic textile industry generating thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in foreign trade.

The closing of Old Hickory is part of the Du Pont decision to trim more than \$50 million from its research budget in 1978. "What's even more troublesome, there are no signs that the trend is bottoming out. It is going on for five years or more," says Dr. Kent Wilson, the National Science Foundation's director of research.

Trend Seen  
"Du Pont's decision is symptomatic of a trend that's cutting through most of American industry," says Dr. Kent Wilson. "What's even more troublesome, there are no signs that the trend is bottoming out. It is going on for five years or more."

The NSF estimates that private industry will spend \$12.4 billion this year on research and development, which would be out \$1 billion more than it was in 1976. But inflation over a last six years accounts for more than \$2 billion, so industry really doing less this year than it did in 1976. The most important figures are employment statistics. In 1976, private industry employed 43,000 fewer scientists than it did in 1970. This year's figures are expected to be even worse.

The United States is still the leader in research, spending more than \$20 billion a year on research, government and

universities) and doing as much as 40 per cent of the world's research. But United States industry no longer dominates the way it did 10 years ago, when it sponsored more than 90 per cent of the world's research. Its leadership role is being challenged by Japan and West Germany.

### Patent Notices

Nowhere is that challenge more striking than in patent statistics. In 1973, the U.S. Patent Office granted fewer patents to Americans than it did in 1963 but issued twice as many patents to foreigners as it did 10 years before. The Patent Office has handed out between 60,000 and 70,000 patents a year for the last three years, a third of them to foreigners. Most of the increase has come from scientists in Japan and Germany seeking U.S. patent rights and protection.

Not everybody in U.S. industry is cutting back on research. Bell Telephone Laboratories, IBM, General Electric, Honeywell and Burroughs are spending more on research than they did last year. They are also members of the computer industry, which relies on high technology to grow.

"We see an even bigger growth in our research in the next five years than we've had in the last five," says Leonard Sworn, technical director of Sperry Rand Corp., whose research spending this year will be \$280 million. "Our new opportunities are growing so fast there is just no way we can cut back on research and development."

Many companies insist their research spending has not gone down but neither has it risen to match inflation. Other companies are using research money once devoted to developing new products to finance improvements in old ones—projects that will yield a quick return.

## Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 5.)

able corporate funds. The current depressed state of market valuations has prompted the initiation of a large number of repurchase programs predicated on that assessment.

### Dividend Actions

In addition to the repurchase programs, investors have benefited from the large number of increased dividend actions taken by corporations that have experienced satisfactory operations this year. General Motors declared a year-end dividend of \$3.25 a share earlier this month, distributing almost \$1 billion to shareholders. Last week, E.I. du Pont de Nemours raised its year-end extra payment by 25 cents a share, in addition to the regular quarterly disbursement of \$1.25.

Through October, there were 2,343 instances of dividend increases by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange, compared with 2,044 for the first 10 months of last year.

Investors have also benefited from another unusual phenomenon this year—the rash of takeover bids by various companies, many of them prompted by the favorably low prices of stocks of the enterprises being sought. It has been a relatively cheaper way to enlarge or broaden a company's scope of operations, rather than undertaking expensive capital-spending projects that might take years to realize a suitable return. In many cases, the market price of the coveted company has risen once the takeover effort became known, particularly if a competing suitor entered the bidding.

The takeover trend shows no signs of abating. Indeed, there may be greater activity in this area—especially in the metals field, where a number of financially ailing companies may seek mergers as their best solutions. There has also been an increasing display of foreign interest in the acquisition of American companies because of market opportunities in this country.

## Uromarket

(Continued from Page 5.)

to diversify their dollar assets. A longer-dated issue, 100-million-dollar, 12-year note issue of Svenska Kattor, which would probably be sold for central bank use, also met with strong interest. The 100-million-dollar offering was priced at yielding 5 per cent to yield 6 per cent.

contrast, demand was very weak for a 100-million-dollar, seven-year note issue of Jore Development Bank, which was priced at yielding 7.25 per cent.

Meanwhile, a 12-year, 6-per-cent of Norges Kommunalbank was increased by a third to \$100 million.

Swedish Issue  
Syndicate scheduled a 200-million-dollar, 12-year note issue of Svenska Kattor, which would probably be sold for central bank use, also met with strong interest. The 100-million-dollar offering was priced at yielding 5 per cent to yield 6 per cent.

Market Volume  
Nov. 25 Nov. 15  
Near \$1.3652 BIL. \$1.6154 BIL.  
\$618.3 MIL. \$1.0806 BIL.

## Trade Deficit

THE HAGUE, Nov. 27 (AP).—Dutch trade balance for September showed a deficit of 4 billion guilders (\$1.1 billion) pared with a surplus of 4 billion guilders in the corresponding 1976 period, the government statistics agency announced.

## SPORTS

# The Battle of Fenway Park Shakes Boston

By Joseph Durso



The late Tom Yawkey

BOSTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—From Harvard Yard to Bunker Hill, citizens are taking up arms these cool autumn days as the decision nears on the latest issue to enflame Boston town: The selling of the Red Sox and the seeking of the man who made them baseball's most rousing team.

Remember, this is a city that takes its heroes and its causes seriously. The land of the Boston Tea Party and "the Redcoats are coming." The place that endured the sale of Babe Ruth to the Yankees, the Brink's robbery and even Yale's 24-to-7 pasting of Harvard this month.

The place that expressed its outrage on Page One one other day when two women dared to order lunch at the counter of the men's grille in Locke-Ober's.

### What It's All About

Now the public passion is being aimed at what the headlines call "The Massacre of Fenway." In a nutshell, the sale of Tom Yawkey's ball club to Haywood Sullivan, a vice-president and former second-string catcher, and Buddy LeRoux, a former trainer, and the seeking of Dick O'Connell, who had hired them both. And that, you ask, is what the fuss is all about—who owns the local baseball team?

Not if you've ever sat in funky, angular old Fenway Park on a summer's evening, you don't think that's the whole reason for all the fuss.

This is a storm over the passing of an era—an era when baseball teams were the hobbies of the rich, the obsession of individuals like Phil Wrigley, who died this year; Tom Yawkey, who died last year; and Joan Payson, who died the year before that.

They were the last of the Old Guard. And while sports teams now become the pawns of conglomerates, banks and computers, the Red Sox partisans here are clinging to their memories.

### Waiting at the Wall

Some of the memories go back to 1965 when the Red Sox lost 100 games, finished ninth in a 10-team league and drew only 652,201 spectators, their lowest attendance in 32 summers.

The next season, Tom Yawkey handed the reins to Richard O'Connell, an extrovert from Boston College who had spent the war years serving in the Navy and Saturday afternoons officiating in football games.

One year later, the Red Sox rose from ninth place to the American League pennant, never finished worse than fourth after that and tripled their attendance. This season, playing in a 55-year-old park that seats 33,500, they drew 2,074,549 cash customers; the Yankees, leading and winning in a stadium that seats 56,000, drew just 28,543 more. They were separated on Oct. 3 by a 1 1/2 games, and the only teams in the big league with better records than Boston were the four division winners.

### Cites the Record

"Our average gate was 20 people fewer than the Yankees' gate, and we played one game less," O'Connell remembered.

"Look at the attendance before I took over, and look at it for the past decade. Maybe that will tell you if I did my job well." He did it so well that Yawkey gave him a three-year extension on his contract two years ago.

That was after the Red Sox had fought the Cincinnati Reds in seven memorable games in the 1975 World Series, losing by one run in the final inning of the final game. Six months later, Yawkey died and his 34-year era ended—an era enlivened by Ted Williams, Carl Yastrzemski, the "Cinderella team" and the great left-field wall.

His widow, Jean Yawkey, took charge of the club, and O'Connell's days were numbered. Nobody knows exactly why, except that she had grown disenchanted with O'Connell—who commanded Tom Yawkey's attention from the boss's suite in the Ritz Carlton to his box in Fenway Park.

And with her financial help, Sullivan and LeRoux put together a syndicate that bought the team for \$15 million.

If you're wondering where the old catcher and the old trainer got that kind of money, that's now part of the argument. They sold shares for \$500,000 a throw, swung a loan of \$1 million from the State Street Bank and Trust of Boston, invested \$100,000 apiece and got 52 per cent control.

Their angel, Jean Yawkey, chipped in \$3 million and then handed O'Connell a letter that said: "Your services are terminated, effective immediately."

### Two More Letters

Two other executives got the same letter, 15 minutes apart: Gene Kirby, the vice-president

for administration, who had negotiated the best radio-television deal in Red Sox history, and who ran everything from the green grass to the green "monster" in left field; and John Claiborne, the assistant general manager.

Both were "O'Connell men" who toward the end of the season could be seen sitting at one of the dining room tables while Sullivan sat at another—colleagues fast becoming enemies.

Now the cast is surrounded by outsiders, editorials, law suits, questions about the financing and plenty of mystery. The other clubs in the league haven't approved the sale yet, and neither have the faithful of Fenway Park.

### Some Questions

How could a trainer, even a trainer with a Midas touch in investments, buy a \$15-million baseball team? How could a banker operate a team? Suppose the Red Sox had won the pennant? Why fire O'Connell, anyway?

## Beckenbauer Sought for Cup

FRANKFURT, Nov. 27 (Reuters).

—The West German Soccer Association will ask the New York Cosmos soccer club to release star player Franz Beckenbauer for next year's World Cup finals in Argentina. West German team coach Helmut Schoen said. But neither Schoen nor Beckenbauer believes the Cosmos will give him the chance to help West Germany defend the soccer crown it won in 1974.

The Cosmos bought the former national team captain from Bayern Munich this summer for nearly \$5 million.

Beckenbauer, 33, said at a news conference in Essen last week that the World Cup finals and the preparatory international friendly matches clash with the U.S. soccer season.

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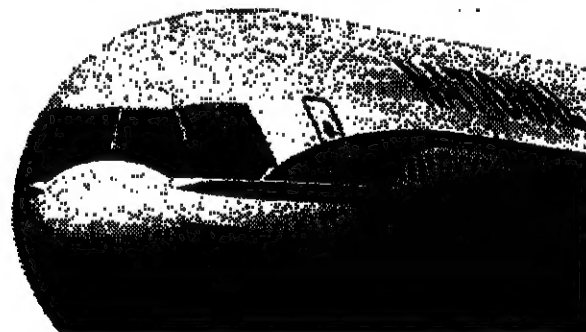
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